

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANS AND CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS



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Acronyms

ACR	Colombian Agency for Reintegration / <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i>
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia / <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i>
BACRIM	Emerging Criminal Gangs serving drug trafficking / <i>Bandas Criminales Emergentes</i>
CAE	Specialized Assistance Centers / <i>Centro de Atención Especializada</i>
CH&A	Children and adolescents / <i>Niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNA)</i> ¹
CHA&Y	Children, adolescents and youth / <i>Niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes (NNAJ)</i> ²
CHS	Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth At-Risk of Recruitment Program / <i>Programa de Atención a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Desvinculados y Jóvenes en Riesgo de Reclutamiento (CHS)</i>
CIPRUNA	Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents / <i>Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención del Reclutamiento y Utilización de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes</i>
COMPOS	Municipal Council for Social Policy / <i>Consejos Municipales de Política Social</i>
ELN	National Liberation Army / <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / <i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>
GOC	Government of Colombia / <i>Gobierno Colombiano</i>
IAG	Illegal Armed Groups / <i>Grupos Armados Organizados al Margen de la Ley (GAOML)</i>
ICBF	Colombian Family Welfare Institute / <i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ICR	Index on Reintegration Conditions / <i>Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración</i>
IGO	Inspector General's Office / <i>Procuraduría General de la Nación</i>
INGRUMA	Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA / <i>Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA</i>
MEN	National Ministry of Education / <i>Ministerio de Educación Nacional</i>
MIMA	Integrated Model for Marketing and Business Administration / <i>Modelo Integral de Mercadeo y Administración de Empresas</i>
MVRO	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping / <i>Mapas de Vulnerabilidades, Riesgos y Oportunidades</i>
PANDI	Agency for Communications and Journalism Allied with Children, Social Development and Research / <i>Agencia de Comunicaciones Periodismo Aliado de la Niñez, el Desarrollo Social y la Investigación</i>
PPP	Productive Educational Projects / <i>Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos</i>
SAT	Early Warning System / <i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas (SAT)</i>
SENA	National Apprenticeship System / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>
SNBF	National System for Family Welfare / <i>Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar</i>
UNAL	National University of Colombia / <i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</i>

¹ The ICBF Assistance Program is focused on minors: children and adolescents (CH&A).

² Recruitment prevention activities include working with children, adolescents and youth (CHA&Y).

1. Executive Summary Context

The strategic objective of the **Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS)** for the period of October 2011 to December 2015 has been to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. Four intermediate results (IR) contribute to the achievement of this objective:

IR 1 – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) implements policies for disengaged child soldiers

IR 2 – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas

IR 3 – ICBF and the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNA) improve knowledge management

IR 4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management

This report presents key achievements, progress and activities carried out under the results framework established in the Work Plan and the PMP, approved by USAID in January 2015, during the **first quarter of FY 2016** (October 1 to December 31, 2015) – *the last period of program implementation*.

The **significant progress** achieved during the quarter includes the following:

IR 1 – Assistance efforts with ICBF focused on completing implementation of **community-based reintegration models** in Cauca (indigenous model), Bogota (urban model), Caquetá (rural model), and Antioquia. Projects were also concluded on community-based models in coordination with ICBF Mobile Units. With the Victims Unit and ICBF, CHS also concluded implementation of the **Participation Protocol** for CH&A victims. Finally, the process was concluded to transfer the Meaningful Reparations Toolbox to professional teams from ICBF, the Victims Unit and ACR. A total of **905 CH&A** who had disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) were assisted during the quarter, including **53** in the ICBF Assistance Program and **576** in community-based models.

IR 2 – Prevention activities focused on concluding efforts to monitor implementation of **15 prevention plans** designed in 2013, with the final 8 monitored during the quarter. Technical assistance was also provided to departmental and local government agencies to ensure that the plans are included within prevention and protection policies and consolidated within the new government agendas. CHS concluded strengthening of protective environments as part of an agreement with the Ministry of Education. CHS finalized support under a joint work plan with SENA as part of efforts to prevent recruitment through technological innovation strategies. A variety of prevention projects were concluded, benefitting **4,620 new beneficiaries**. CHS also concluded support to the Ombudsman's Office and the Inspector General's Office.

IR 3 – Peace pedagogy activities continued during the quarter on a project on a variety of restorative justice, social and educational inclusion, peace education and cultural entrepreneurship projects. This included working with Misak indigenous youth to improve **educational and social inclusion**, support to strengthen local **cultural-entrepreneurial** initiatives together with the Ministry of Culture through its National Workshop Schools Program, and continued participation in "Educational Partnerships for Building a Culture of Peace," a network of national and international organizations aimed at improving peace education. Final documents were developed and shared on women in prison for political crimes, a systematization of experiences of the the Ayara Family Foundation, a Pedagogical and Productive Social Inclusion Strategy and a final version of the "Peace Kit" (*Kit PaPaz de Construcción de Paz*) developed with RedPapaz, among others. To date, **447 people** have participated in processes to share knowledge on peace pedagogy (**298%** of the target for FY2015-2016).

IR 4 – Knowledge management efforts included support for **ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory** to compile information, produce and share bulletins, and hold working groups, including topics of trafficking, child labor, adolescent criminal responsibility, adolescent pregnancy, peace and post-conflict. Information was gathered

from target municipalities for the study “Assessing the phenomenon of trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation in the department of Nariño,” based on the methodology developed by IOM. The **Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat** continued to provide guidance on prevention actions, including final documents on “Strategies for targeting actions: Inputs for preventing recruitment and sexual violence” and “Regional atlas of the dynamics of recruitment and/or utilization against CH&A.” **Technical roundtables** were held on “DDR and Girls: A challenge for Colombia in the post-conflict” and “Protective Environments for CH&A in DDR Processes.” **Other projects** included a “sound monument” project with the National Historical Memory Center, analysis of effectiveness of prevention activities, analysis of participation of disengaged minors in justice and peace processes, a mobile application for reporting human trafficking, and an “active search” mechanism for disengaged CH&A. **17** publications were developed in the quarter; overall, a total of **37** documents and for a were developed in FY2015-2016 (**185%** of the target).

Challenges faced included the ongoing peace process, to which CHS continued to adapt to achieve its goals in coordination with strategic government partners. As this was the **last period of implementation** of the CHS Program, efforts also focused on ensuring systematization of experiences and sustainability plans. The program implementation period ended on December 31, 2015. In the **next quarter**, CHS will complete the established **close-out process** approved by USAID to ensure an effective close-out. This will include a final narrative reporting covering the entire implementation period, to be submitted to USAID for review by March 30, 2016.

2. Context

Peace negotiations continued between the GOC and the FARC, ongoing in Havana since November 2012. A preliminary transitional justice agreement was reached at the end of September, at a meeting in Havana attended by President Santos and FARC leader Timochenko, heralded as a breakthrough for the peace process given that this is arguably the thorniest issue in the negotiations. It was announced that negotiations would conclude by the last week in March 2016 with disarmament (or *dejación de armas*) scheduled to start sixty days later. It was also announced that a bilateral ceasefire could be agreed as early as 2016.³

However, shortly after the resulting fanfare, national optimism was dampened by news that the general language on a preliminary justice agreement cloaked persistent and substantial disagreements on specifics. The FARC began to back away from the March deadline and, although the GOC has insisted on the date, there was growing consensus that the talks may continue into April, May or beyond. That said, many analysts believe that there is objective pressure to reach an agreement in the first six months of 2016 in light of the precariousness of the ceasefire.

On December 15, the GOC and FARC released a joint communique announcing final agreement on transitional justice and victims, making public the long-awaited joint agreement. This was the fourth accord to be reached on the six-point agenda of the peace talks. Two final agenda points will be picked up in January: terms for a bilateral ceasefire, setting aside of weapons, and ending the conflict and a final item on mechanisms and procedures for endorsement, verification and monitoring of the agreements reached.⁴

Since September, a series of confidence-building measures were announced by the government and the FARC, seen as critical to maintaining trust at the negotiating table and help increase confidence in the process among Colombian society. These measures include calls by the FARC to halt arms purchases and military training, and a commitment to end the recruitment of minors under 18 years of age, along with release from their ranks of

³ “Acuerdo sobre víctimas busca cerrar heridas de décadas de guerra en Colombia,” *El Espectador*, December 15, 2016 <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/paz/acuerdo-sobre-victimas-busca-cerrar-heridas-de-decadas-articulo-605817>

⁴ “A Day of Miracle and Wonder in the Colombian Peace Talks,” *Colombia Calls*, December 16, 2015 <https://vbouvier.wordpress.com/2015/12/17/a-day-of-miracle-and-wonder-in-the-colombian-peace-talks/>

minors under 15 years of age. Progress on this issue has been slow but steady since the FARC announced in February 2015 that they would cease recruitment of minors under age 17, just short of the age limit set by international codes for childhood recruitment.⁵

For its part, the GOC apologized for abuses during the burning of the Palace of Justice in 1985, recalled by Santos as “one of the saddest and most painful chapters in our history.” Finally, in October, the GOC and FARC announced an agreement to find victims of forced disappearance. The agreement aims to “relieve the deep pain of the families of the disappeared” by asking the existent Commission on the Search for Disappeared Persons to implement a range of measures towards this end. The two parties asked the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to partner with the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Science to support immediate design and implementation of “special humanitarian plans” to find, identify, and deliver remains.⁶

3. Progress made against indicators and targets during the reporting period

The table below shows progress made against indicators for the strategic objective, each intermediate result and each sub-intermediate result during the reporting period, along with the cumulative progress made throughout the fiscal year:

Result Number	Indicator Name (#)	Target 2015	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified (1)	260 more	53	340	<p>During the quarter, there were 53 new disengaged CH&A beneficiaries of the <i>ICBF Assistance Program</i>: 39 boys (74%) and 14 girls (26%); 4 afro-Colombian (8%) and 13 from indigenous groups (25%); 11 between 11-14 years (21%), 41 between 15-17 years (77%), and 1 were 18 years or older (2%).</p> <p>0 new disengaged CH&A beneficiaries were assisted by a <i>community-based model</i>.</p> <p>In total, 53 child soldiers were identified during the reporting period (20% of the target).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 131% of the target for FY2015-2016⁷ was achieved.</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (2)	50%	79%	91% ⁸	<p>In relation to progress made in the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 53 new beneficiaries assisted during the quarter (socio-familiar + community-based model), 42 (79%) received tailored services (23 family route, 6 girls, 13 from ethnic groups).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 510% of the target for</p>

⁵ “Confidence Builds for Peace in Colombia,” *Colombia Calls*, December 3, 2015, <https://vbouvier.wordpress.com/2015/12/03/confidence-builds-for-peace-in-colombia/>

⁶ “Comunicado Conjunto 62,” Joint Communique by GOC and FARC-EP, October 18th, 2015, <https://www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co/comunicados/comunicado-conjunto-62-la-habana-17-de-octubre-de-2015>

⁷ This final quarter of program implementation continues to report on the targets established in the Work Plan and PMEP for FY2015 (both designed to continue through December 2015).

⁸ Represents the highest percentage of CH&A receiving tailored services during FY2015-2016.

					FY2015-2016 was achieved (51% against a target of 10%)
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (3)	10,000 more	4,620	33,576	<p>During the reporting period, 4,620 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS, thereby meeting and exceeding the indicator.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 336% of the target 10,000 more for FY2015-2016 was achieved, <u>thereby meeting and surpassing the total goal of 27,000.</u></p>
	% of institutional strengthening for operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (4)	70%	24%	62%	<p>Progress against the indicator advanced an additional 24%.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 89% of the target was achieved (62% against a target of 70%).</p>
IR 1	# of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familiar and community-based models (5)	500	139	748	<p>During the reporting period, under the ICBF Assistance Program (<i>socio-familiar model</i>):</p> <p>53 new beneficiaries were assisted, including: 39 boys (74%) and 14 girls (26%); 4 afro-Colombians (8%) and 13 indigenous (25%); 11 between 11-14 years old (21%); 41 between 15-17 years (77%); and 1 over 18 years of age (2%). 36 in primary school (68%), 13 in secondary school (25%), 3 in vocational school (6%) and 1 not in school (2%).</p> <p>329 in total were assisted, including: 191 boys (58%); 133 girls (40%); and 5 for which gender was not registered (2%); 43 afro-Colombians (13%) and 75 indigenous (23%); 26 were between 12-14 years old (8%); 179 between 15-17 years (54%); 116 over 18 years of age (35%). 202 in primary school (61%), 95 in secondary school (29%), and 13 in vocational school (4%).</p> <p>Through <i>community-based models</i>, 86 new beneficiaries were assisted.</p> <p>In total, <u>through both models</u> 139 were new beneficiaries, and 905 were assisted.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 150% of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved (748, only counting new beneficiaries, against a target of 500).</p>
IR 1.1	# of community models implemented (6)	3	4	4	Implementation was completed for 4 models (Cauca, Bogotá, Caquetá and Antioquia), which included a series of 4 steps as established in the

					<p>PMEP: <i>work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model, follow-up</i>.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, <u>133%</u> of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved</p> <p>Finally, community-based strategies were also concluded with ICBF Mobile Units.</p>
IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed (7)	85%	100%	100%	<p><i>The rights of 3,974 CH&A were verified through application of the MVRO methodology, and the rights of 100% of these were checked.</i></p>
IR 2.1	# of prevention plans with implementation monitored (8)	27	8	27	<p>During the quarter, CHS concluded the monitoring 15 prevention plans designed in 2013: 8 were monitored during the quarter.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, <u>100%</u> of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved.</p>
IR 3	# of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (9)	150	160	447	<p>During this quarter, knowledge management products and initiatives were shared with 160 CH&A through peace pedagogy projects.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, <u>298%</u> of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved.</p>
IR 4	# of analyses produced and forums held (10)	20	17	37	<p>During the quarter, 17 publications were developed (1 on rapid impact projects, 1 case study, 1 on Law 1719, 1 on land restitution, 1 on restorative justice, 1 by the National University's Observatory, 2 systematizations, 1 on trafficking, 1 by the OACP, 4 by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, 4 by ICBF Observatory).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, <u>185%</u> of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved.</p>

4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

Strategic Objective: Strengthen GOC capacity to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk

For the period of October 2011 to December 2015, CHS maintained the following four indicators used by USAID to track progress across its global programs. All are directly related to intermediate results established in the FY2015 Work Plan and Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP), which continues to apply in this final period of program implementation (Q1 of FY2016), and respond to the strategic objective of the CHS Program.

of child soldiers identified (Indicator 1): *During the quarter, there were **53 new disengaged CH&A beneficiaries** of the ICBF Assistance Program: 39 boys (74%) and 14 girls (26%); 4 afro-Colombian (8%) and 13 from indigenous groups (25%); 11 between 11-14 years (21%), 41 between 15-17 years (77%), and 1 were 18 years or older (2%). No new disengaged CH&A were assisted through a community-based model. In total, for FY2015-2016, **340 total child soldiers were identified and 131% of the target was achieved.***

% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (Indicator 2): *Of 53 new beneficiaries during the quarter, 42 received tailored services (79%) all assisted through the ICBF Assistance Program (23 family model, 6 girls, 13 from indigenous groups). 510% of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved (91% against a target of 10% more).*

of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (Indicator 3): *During the quarter, 4,620 CHA&Y at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with the support of CHS. 336% of the target was achieved (28,956 against a target of 10,000 more).*

% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (Indicator 4): *Progress against the indicator advanced an additional 24%, for a cumulative total of 62%. In total, 89% of the target was achieved (62% against a target of 70%).*

IR 1 – ICBF and communities implement socio-familiar and community-based assistance models for CH&A

CHS continued to implement its **joint work plan with ICBF** aimed at supporting institutional strengthening. During the reporting period, efforts continued to focus on support for **community-based reintegration models** in Cauca (*indigenous*), Bogota (*urban*), and Caquetá (*rural*), as well as another community-based model for social inclusion in Antioquia. Implementation was completed and the models transferred to communities to support sustainability.

Projects were concluded with **ICBF Mobile Units** to develop **community-based models** in Antioquia, Meta, Tolima, Chocó and Nariño. These projects, which began last quarter, helped promote reintegration and facilitate peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding and reconciliation at the local level.

Together with the **Victims Unit and ICBF**, CHS concluded implementation of the **Participation Protocol** for CH&A victims of the armed groups by sharing the Methodological Guide and jointly developing a work plan with ICBF, the municipal mayor's office (Government Secretariat, Social Welfare, Education and Health) and local ombudsmen in final cities of Cartagena, Montería, Pasto, Villavicencio and Yopal, in fulfillment of Resolution 00623 of 2014.

With **ICBF, the Victims Unit and ACR**, the process was concluded to transfer the Meaningful Reparations Toolbox to technical teams implementing the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program and family advocate teams (56 in total), along with professionals from the UARIV and ACR (8 in total), in 5 cities.

Finally, in the municipality of Bahía Solano (Chocó), CHS concluded implementation of an **educational strategy to protect and guarantee rights as an environment for peace** with local institutions, such as ICBF and the Secretariat of Departmental Education, to support continuity of the achievements of two initiatives in target schools: (1) Peace is flying smoothly: my family is my secure space" and (2) "Generation of community based strategies for peaceful coexistence and protection of CH&A rights through productive pedagogical projects."

of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familiar and community based models (Indicator 5):

Progress made during the quarter: 139 new beneficiaries were assisted. 53 new beneficiaries were assisted under the ICBF Assistance Program (socio-familiar model): 39 boys (74%) and 14 girls (26%); 4 afro-Colombians (8%) and 13 indigenous (25%); 11 between 11-14 years old (21%); 41 between 15-17 years (77%); and 1 over 18 years of age (2%). 36 in primary school (68%), 13 in secondary school (25%), 3 in vocational school (6%) and 1 not in school (2%). **86 new beneficiaries were assisted under the community-based model in Antioquia.**

905 CH&A were assisted during the quarter. This includes 329 disengaged CH&A assisted under the ICBF Assistance Program (socio-familiar model): 191 boys (58%); 133 girls (40%); and 5 for which gender was not registered (2%); 43 afro-Colombians (13%) and 75 indigenous (23%); 26 were between 12-14 years old (8%); 179 between 15-17 years (54%); 116 over 18 years of age (35%). 202 in primary school (61%), 95 in secondary school

(29%), and 13 in vocational school (4%). **576 were assisted under community-based models:** 161 disengaged CH&A through the indigenous model in Cauca, 60 CH&A through the rural model in Caquetá, 269 CH&A through the urban model in Bogotá, and 86 through the model in Antioquia.

Progress against the indicator: In total, **150% of the target for FY2015-2016** has been achieved (748 assisted, only counting new beneficiaries, against a target of 500).

IR 1.1 Comprehensive community-based reparation models for CH&A are implemented

During the reporting period, CHS concluded implementation of community-based models. This included an urban model in **Bogotá** with participation of 269 at-risk CH&A and 50 women in Ciudad Bolívar; an indigenous model in **Cauca** with participation of 36 disengaged CH&A, 125 CH&A from the community and 540 community members who received training from SENA; a rural model in **Caquetá** with participation of 60 CH&A and 70 parents; and a model in **Antioquia** with participation of 86 CH&A and 36 families. Finally, CHS concluded implementation of family- and community-based strategies for CH&A victims in coordination with **ICBF Mobile Units** in Antioquia, Meta, Tolima, Chocó and Nariño.

Bogotá (urban model) – Project title: *Community-based model for prevention and assistance related to sexual violence, recruitment and use of children and adolescents*

As a result of this project, carried out in Ciudad Bolívar in the municipality of Bogotá, a community model with seven phases (see graphic) was created: (1) Identification and training of facilitators, (2) Knowledge of the context and community needs, (3) Identification of a network of community partners, (4) Creating bonds of trust with the group, (5) Designing the meetings, (6) Implementing the design, and (7) Monitoring and follow-up.

The project's strategy, guided by an understanding that victims and ex-combatants would take on particular importance in a post-conflict scenario and by the aim to contribute to the national peace process, was led by the work of community leaders, social workers, victims' organizations, and at-risk communities with a focus throughout on understanding and guidelines for the creation of community-based prevention strategies that designed to respect and protect the dignity, needs and interests of women, CH&A and youth.

The model was developed by a team composed a variety of members: victims of various crimes, civil society organizations, Vínculos Corporation, and various neighborhood networks of family, community members, schools and institutions working to defend rights and prevent forced recruitment and sexual violence against CH&A and women. Building on the joint development of a psychosocial approach, members shared their life experiences, resources, ideas and methodologies to contribute to the creation of the model.

This project helped build local capacities, but the challenge remains to ensure continued and ongoing coordination among the various sectors. This pilot model serves as an invitation to civil society organizations and communities to adopt the model to the particular characteristics of each local context and make the necessary adjustments to give meaning to each of the seven phases of the model within their region.

Cauca (indigenous model) – Project title: *Community-based strategy to assist children and adolescents who have disengaged from illegal armed groups (Nasa indigenous community)*

This eco-tourism project with the indigenous authorities of Toribio was finalized during the quarter. The results achieved during the quarter are grouped into three components:

Reconciliation, peace and family inclusion:

- *Mapping of actors and programs* to identify actions and partnerships with various entities: Secretariats of Health and Government, Nasa Family Coordination and Family Council, Indigenous Childhood Observatory.

- *Action plan* developed to promote social inclusion of disengaged CH&A to: (1) Strengthen family dynamics (principles, values, traditions) to ensure protective environments, (2) Participative construction of education policies to promote sports and recreation within formal education, (3) Develop life goals based on traditional principles and values, based on a spirituality that respects the life of every living organism, and (4) Develop individual and family-based psychosocial approaches that includes developing life goals for income generation and economies of solidarity and listens to, values and incorporates the contributions of CH&A.
- *Prevention campaigns* carried out to raise awareness on violence; substance abuse, suicide, mental health; gender issues, adolescent pregnancy and motherhood, sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases; healthy schools; use of free time and personal values.
- *Promotion of a culture of peace* among 50 families by recognizing cultural aspects of the Nasa community as well as differences within the community, forgiveness as a personal, family and community tool, and the law of planting and harvesting.



Educational, pedagogy, and training:

- Educational plan of the updated and study plans developed to strengthen environmental components of the El Sestadero school curriculum, together with teachers and the Paths of Identity Foundation (FUCAI).
- **540 community members** have now been trained by SENA in tourism and customer service: 40-hour courses in food handling, basic cooking, food processing, basic administration, small animals, fish farming (trout), first aid and bamboo construction methods. In 2016, there are plans to connect students with technical and technological courses, and continue to provide higher level courses to support implementation of community job training initiatives developed under this project.
- Photography Museum constructed. **Six youth trained** in care and management of bamboo and the Nasa community participated in an international forum on bamboo.

Productive, economic and environment:

- *Business units* identified for eco-tourism products, services and attractions including community representatives, Municipal Tourism Committee directors, teachers and school administrators.
- *Productive initiatives* include tourist attractions, adventure tourism, fish farming, culture and crafts, medicinal plants, breeding of small animals and the development of inns.
- *Business plan* developed for each initiative through various meetings and use of a digital tool: (1) Basic data (objectives, justification, products and/or services to offer, sustainability plan) and (2) Budget for investment, costs, expenses and the projected revenue. The tool calculated gross and net income, allowing monitoring of operational and financial sustainability of each initiative under normal conditions.

Caquetá (rural model) – Project title: Rural community-based model for the social integration of children and adolescents who disengage from illegal armed groups in the department of Caquetá

Together with Pastoral Social, ACR and ICBF, progress was made on implementation of this rural community-based model in the La Gloria sector of the municipality of Florencia, Caquetá. This model enabled exploration of and progress in social reintegration of CH&A who disengage from illegal armed groups in rural areas, and enabled an identification of alternative assistance distinct from institutional and socio-familiar models to support community-based social inclusion processes and development of conditions for peace and reconciliation. Result included:

- **Culture:** This model provides an opportunity for local community and families to play a key role in the social

inclusion of CH&A and development of conditions for peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding, forgiveness and reconciliation. This quarter, **70 families** and **60 CH&A** participated in 12 workshops. To support protective environments, a sports initiative was also supported during the quarter through delivery of sports equipment for 144 CH&A in the neighborhood.

- **Families:** **14 families** with CH&A victims of recruitment continued to receive assistance from Pastoral Social and ICBF, including through 8 workshops carried out by the School for Forgiveness and Reconciliation, led by the Florencia Reconciliation Center. An agreement was reached with the Center and ICBF to continue support to these families, ensuring sustainability of the process.
- **Productive projects and initiatives:** To help improve quality of life for the families, 6 family initiatives were implemented: “Fama la Gloria” with Artunduaga family, “Pizzeria Camilo” with Ospina family, “José and Kathe’s Shop” with Pérez family, “Paper and Photocopy Shop” with Martínez family, “Dolly Women’s Fashion and Apparel” with te Quintero family, and “Gloria Coffee and Ice Cream Shop” with Correa family.

Antioquia – Project title: *Implementation of a community model for social inclusion of CH&A who disengaged from illegal armed groups in a post accord context based on empowerment, leadership and active participation of youth in El Bagre (Antioquia)*

The process included participation of 86 CH&A and 36 families from two neighborhoods of El Bagre (San Jose and Portugal Sector Piedras Blancas), with three main components: identification, empowerment and strengthening of youth through peace pedagogy training (communication, education and citizen mobilization). These themes were addressed over 6 sessions, resulting in reflection on local peacebuilding and their role in these processes. As part of support to families, training was offered on conflict resolution, emotional expression and peacebuilding that provided tools to families and communities for promotion of healthy, communal environments to support the social inclusion of disengaged CH&A. Local institutional services for guaranteeing rights (education and training) were identified and shared with participating CH&A and families. The project concluded with training certification of participants by EAFIT and handover of a musical youth initiative, based on identified interest in CH&A in music as a way to express themselves and share their opinions and emotions.

Mobile Units – Community-based reintegration models

The following projects were concluded with ICBF Mobile Units to develop community-based models in Antioquia, Meta, Tolima, Chocó and Nariño to promote reintegration and facilitate peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding and reconciliation at the local level.

Nariño – Aponte Model: a community-based strategy to promote spaces to protect the rights of children and adolescents in the Inga de Aponte indigenous reservation

This project strengthened existing community-based strategies for protective environments for CH&A in Inga de Aponte indigenous reservations to support timely, comprehensive, tailored assistance while contributing to protection and survival of the Inga people, territory and environment, in cooperation with indigenous authorities and the community using participative methodologies and processes. The result was a strategy called “*Atún Puncha*” for unity, forgiveness and reconciliation aimed at protecting rights and preventing recruitment of CH&A in this and other nearby indigenous reservations.

The *minga* and *conchávo* were identified as activities requiring community support and strengthening. The *minga* is a collective work to benefit the community that includes building roads and bridges and updating houses, among other activities. The project supported such efforts with participation of CH&A, as this is an area that can strengthen feelings of solidarity, unity and community and rebuild trust among participants. Attention also focused on recover of language and oral tradition, to contribute to recovery of territorial

control from illegal armed groups and illegal crops. Recovery of the Inga language supports not only bilingual communication but the translation of documents on CH&A rights into Inga so the knowledge can be more easily shared by teachers and parents. These components were all used as a way to improve social harmony and thereby better protect CH&A from recruitment and improve social inclusion of victims of recruitment, while ensuring an increased guarantee of rights for all CH&A throughout the Inga territory.

Following implementation of the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) methodology in the local school, existing initiatives were identified with CH&A and in coordination with indigenous authorities for recovery of traditional values. In addition, the “School for Training in Inga Oral Tradition, Dance and Culture” was supported as space that can support reception of CH&A, social harmony and reconciliation. This strategy benefits families and the entire community indirectly, with direct benefits for 250 CH&A, including 25 CH&A victims of recruitment, with an expectation that another 120 disengaged CH&A will be received.

Chocó – Strategy to implement spaces and social practices for participation of child and adolescent victims from ethnic groups in the municipality of Bahía Solano (Chocó)

This project supported actions to strengthen organizational processes and develop participative spaces for 120 CH&A and their families who were victims of forced displacement: 60 CH&A in Onety and Onety Viejo neighborhoods of Bahía Solano and 60 CH&A in Cupica. Each group participated in three recreational workshops to strengthen knowledge about rights, promote participation and empower them as subjects of rights, and strengthen their skills and capacities. The workshops served also to identify and strengthen CH&A-led proposals. A profiling exercise established existing structures and groups for children and youth, such as youth clubs, school structures or sports clubs. Attention was also given to issues affecting diverse community groups; decisions were made and conflict resolution skills were strengthened for solving issues by consensus. As a result, the following two youth group initiatives were created to support participation and community action:



- Bahía Solano: “New Hope for the Pacific.” To support participation in (1) sports (soccer school and micro-football) and (2) cultural processes (folk dance and traditional games).
- Cupica: “New Youth Rescue Workers.” To support (1) folk dance and traditional games and (2) ecological activities for care and protection of the environment.

Meta – Preventing violence by empowering women in the municipality of Castillo Tolima – Preventing violence and teen pregnancy in the municipality of Ataco

These two projects implemented by ICBF Mobile Units aim to prevent violence in Ataco (Tolima) and Castillo (Meta) and facilitate individual and collective processes to reestablish the rights of children, adolescents and women, with activities carried out in coordination with ICBF. The projects convened women and adolescents from targeted families, and other women from the community interested in participating, and formed focus groups to address issues of intra-familial violence, sexual abuse, teen pregnancy and community violence.



In **Meta**, a first meeting established contact with families and a support process was initiated based on

Comprehensive Family Intervention Plans (PLANTINFA). With the first focus group, a process was carried out to identify situations of family violence, abuse and teen pregnancy, with participation of 61 CH&A, youth and community members, who expressed their commitment to share and replicate the knowledge gained based on training in the “Colorful Words” methodology. Family meetings were held in the Ovidio Decroly school with active participation of target families and other interested community members, in which themes of intrafamilial violence and prevention of teen pregnancy were addressed. Meetings for institutional coordination were also held to present the strategy and establish agreements for supporting the proposed activities.



Key results in Meta included: (1) participation of families and establishment of commitments to support activities, (2) institutional coordination with the Government Secretariat, Family Commissioner, Municipal ESE, Police Child and Adolescent Units, local ombudsmen and church leaders to establish commitments to help develop and sustain the strategy, and (3) work plan that incorporates activities of the group who will replicate knowledge learned in 2016 and prioritizes rural areas that weren't reached during this year.

In **Tolima**, the project benefitted 120 CH&A and 30 families who have been victims of forced displacement. Based on an initial family assessment, the project developed psychosocial, knowledge exchange and recreational workshops with participation of the community. Six focus groups were formed, with agreement from the beneficiaries, as follows:

- Adults (families): Identifying locations that pose a danger for CH&A and families, and institutions and projects that protect rights. Open discussions to share knowledge on existing types of violence and assistance routes in situations of risk or for victims of family or sexual violence.
- 5-8 years: Self-image issues using finger painting techniques.
- 9-11 years: Self-care, protection of one's body, concepts of public/private using puppet shows.
- 12-17 years: Preventing sexual violence and teen pregnancy using role play techniques.
- Martin Pomala school: Sexual and reproductive health, preventing sexual violence and teen pregnancy through social cartography techniques.
- Community leaders: Training on the edu-communication strategy “Colorful Words” for community members and some of the member organizations of the National System for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Victims (SNARIV), committed to replicate the knowledge learned. Community film forums and meetings were also held.



As a result, the project in Tolima supported: (1) Strengthened community organization, training of leaders and participation of community members in efforts to prevent intrafamilial, sexual and community violence, (2) Community participation and social mobilization to support the right to a decent quality of life through use of legal measures for reestablishment of rights, and (3) Strengthened group dynamics among CH&A, their families and the inter-disciplinary Mobile Unit team.

Antioquia – Family and community strategy to prevent rights violations among children and adolescents in the municipality of Salgar

This project aimed to strengthen family and community strategies by providing tools to prevent threats and violations of the rights of CH&A, increase understanding of those rights, and provide guidance on available services to facilitate psychological recovery, peaceful conflict management, rebuilding of the social fabric and improvement of family and community relationships. During the quarter, five phases were established as part of the “Return to Happiness” methodology to support emotional recovery of CH&A and families of the municipality of Salgar who were displaced by a natural disaster and who have since returned. The following results were achieved in each phase.

- *Preparation*: Coordinating participation of local institutions (Secretariats of Education and Health, Pastoral Social, Horus Foundation), with 18 individuals selected as teachers and recreational facilitators.
- *Training*: 14 recreational facilitators, 3 teachers and 1 logistical coordinator were trained on the methodology, relevance of Law 1098 of 2006, rights and responsibilities, sexual abuse and child abuse, assistance routes, and warning signs and symptoms among CH&A requiring immediate intervention.
- *Coordination and information*: Based on data of disaster-affected families provided by the Health Ministry, the project targeted 140 CH&A within three municipal schools as most in need of assistance and carried out mental health screenings.
- *Implementation*: Educational and recreational workshops with the 140 CH&A participants, committed to continued participation in 2016, using the educational materials and games provided.
- *Monitoring and follow-up*: Results were shared with local, departmental and national institutions. Clear interest shown by the municipal administration to continue supporting this initiative including providing a space to store the educational materials provided under the project, as well as a commitment to continue following up on the project in order to support sessions scheduled in 2016 to be carried out by the team of facilitators trained under the project who will continue to support implementation.



Nariño – Awa Model, a community-based strategy to promote spaces to protect the rights of children and adolescents in the Camawari and Unipa indigenous reserve

This project aimed to strengthen community-based strategies to protect the rights of CH&A in the Camawari and Unipa indigenous reservations in Ricaurte, a municipality in the department of Nariño. The project’s participative methodology used a collaborative process to facilitate local decision making through community workshops, during which the initiatives and strategies to be implemented were prioritized. During the quarter, implementation of the strategy was agreed upon with indigenous authorities. Three assemblies were with participation of indigenous authorities, families and CH&A to reflect upon on educational processes and recovering of musical traditions. This previous consultation process, carried out within the context of the ICBF Wellbeing of Ethnic Territories strategy, enabled consolidation of an initiative for musical training workshops based on the Awa indigenous group’s own laws and worldviews. The initiative was designed to address themes of family care and co-responsibility of families, communities and authorities and the State in the protection of CH&A, bringing together CH&A musicians, community leaders and authorities to strengthen the sense of belonging among CH&A in their communities and improve physical and cultural protections.

Number of community-based models implemented (Indicator 6):

Progress made: Implementation was completed for 4 models (Cauca, Bogotá, Caquetá and Antioquia), which

included a series of 4 steps as established in the PMEP: work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model, follow-up). In total, 133% of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved (4 against a target of 3).

The CHS Program made significant progress on a number of other projects related to **institutional strengthening** for the ICBF, as part of the joint work plan between the CHS Program and the ICBF Protection Directorate.

Mental health – CHS continued to support development of strategies for mental health services for CH&A victims of recruitment. During the quarter, a technical committee was formed between ICBF and CHS to review six mental health guides (finalized in the previous quarter) and provide observations guided by a psychosocial approach. The guides were first shared by the Montserrat Clinic technical team (psychiatrists and psychologists) during the Second Meeting of Implementers of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program in Bogota (***See Annex 2***). A decision was also made with ICBF to create a training space for professionals of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program, to be included within ICBF's work plan for 2016. ICBF is also reviewing the possibility of including these tools in their Technical Guidelines for the Specialized Assistance Program as a key element of risk identification, prevention, and assistance related to the mental health of disengaged CH&A.

Caring for Caregivers (ICBF family advocate teams) – This project, developed together with the ICBF Protection Directorate, involved 3 training processes with participation of 65 professionals from family advocate teams of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program in 6 regions (Bogota, Meta, Huila, Tolima, Valle de Cauca and Cauca). These workshops served to identify the signals and causes of burnout as well as protective factors within individuals and teams. Particular emphasis was placed on individual dimensions (physical, emotional, mental, existential, spiritual and relational) and on aspects and effects observed by participants in the workshops. Some of these observed aspects began to be transformed through the work of the workshops. At the end, the teams expressed that they valued and appreciated the process, citing it as an important step toward strengthening their work. The participation, attitude and opening up of the teams enabled deep and thorough development of the issues and the process provided an opportunity for the teams to emotionally unload and take stock of their efforts. Participants agreed that this novel process enabled them to “feel cared for” and they felt that this can help them to improve their performance in all areas of their lives, impacting positively on the fulfillment of their job functions.



Land restitution – This project successfully adapted the land restitution section of Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims and Land Restitution Law) and its regulatory decrees into an educational version for CH&A. The final booklet was printed (1,500 copies) and shared with partners who participated in the technical working group for this project, who will in turn distribute the document within their regions, working groups and communities. The booklet achieved the goal of providing accessible information for those who lost their land due to the conflict: “If due to the armed conflict, your family was stripped of or forced to leave your home – the house, farm, lot, plot, land, or territory where you lived – we would like to explain the steps and requirements so you have the possibility of achieving these will be returned, i.e. Restituted” (Introduction to the booklet) (*See Annex 3*).



Meaningful reparations – To implement the Meaningful Reparations Toolbox, a training process was completed to share the tool with professional teams of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program and family advocate teams

involved in assistance, social inclusion and comprehensive reparations for CH&Y victims. During the quarter, five workshops were held with participants from ICBF as well as ACR and the Victims Unit: **Bogota** (8 ICBF, 2 ACR and Victims Unit), **Medellin** (28 ICBF, 2 ACR and Victims Unit), **Santander de Quilichao** (5 ICBF, 2 ACR and Victims Unit), **Cali** (10 ICBF, 2 ACR and Victims Unit) and **Yopal** (5 ICBF).

This tool provides the professionals with narrative approaches and pre-designed activities that they can use with CH&A victims, to strengthen this population of subjects of rights and help them to achieve reparations that are meaningful for them in line with their personal goals. The tool recognizes each experience of victimization as part of a larger past, focusing on the impact of this past on their present and their future, and offering ways to transform their lives through comprehensive reparations as victims of the armed conflict. By understanding and then giving new meaning to their past, CH&A can transform the effects of violence and develop new life goals guided by human rights and civic participation (*See Annex 4*).



The process aligned reestablishment of rights with comprehensive reparations, highlighting differences according to context (rural, urban), assistance modality and tailored approaches. It included an evaluation of the activities by participants and consultations that enabled establishment of guidelines so that entities and organizations continue and expand the trainings on the toolbox, its implementation, analysis, monitoring and follow-up. As a result, a need was identified to create a Meaningful Reparations Kit to support the various phases of the methodology, as well as initiate constructive reflection among professionals. The kit includes technical and audio-visual materials, musical instruments, cultural elements, ambiance elements, and bibliographic references.

During the reporting period, in coordination with ICBF, the methodological and pedagogical design was validated with the technical teams who implement the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program. This design takes into account the heterogeneity of the participants (ICBF teams, professionals implementing the Specialized Assistance Program, Victims Unit teams, ACR and other actors).

“El Aleman”: Justice and peace – This project (*Justice and Peace: A pedagogical process for Necoclí, Antioquia in response to the sentence against Fredy Rendón Herrera alias “El Alemán”*) designed and implemented youth initiatives in El Bobal and San Sebastián, within the municipality of Necoclí, to respond to risks identified through the MVRO methodology as a strategy to prevent recruitment and use of CH&A.

During quarter, implementation of the MVRO process concluded and the four initiatives were completed:

- **“Pieces of Our History”** – *San Sebastian* – Through protocols for local hikes that include attention to health, eco-tourism, history and security, the youth were empowered to share knowledge of local historical sites with the community so that the local population can recognize the value of their territory and help protect their archeological heritage.
- **“Kickstarting Youth Sports in Totumo”** – *El Totumo* – This sport training project aimed kickstart soccer practice and training. Thanks to support of community leaders, the weekly classes helped to involve CH&A in the community and make positive use of their free time while also improving job prospects (two youth were selected by soccer clubs in Bogota).
- **“Sports Club El Bobal La Playa”** – This initiative created important community spaces, enabled sports training in soccer, micro-soccer and softball, and become a strategy for community integration and use of free time.
- **“Happiness of Totumo: Youth Dance School”** – *El Totumo* – This initiative helped CH&A make positive use of free time while maintaining local cultural traditions (folk dance “Bullerengue,” a rhythm and tradition developed by the local afro-Colombian communities). The dance classes helped them to integrate into the

community. In October, the group participated in the municipal Bullerengue Festival.

The project concluded in December by reviewing the experiences, lessons learned and challenges, and handover of the artistic, sports and technology materials that will in future continue to support CH&A participants of the initiatives, as well as the entire community, strengthening skills while strengthening the community, preventing rights violations and facilitating conditions for peace and reconciliation. The closure of the projects included the participation of Peace and Justice professionals from the Victims Unit, who held theoretical-practical workshops with the CH&A on protection of rights, implications for the communities and the importance of life, environment and social harmony. The elements handed over will be overseen by community leaders who have committed to ensuring sustainability of the processes.

Participation protocol – CHS finalized work with ICBF and the Victims Unit on implementation of the **Special Participation Protocol for Child and Adolescent Victims**, in fulfillment of Resolution 00623 of September 2014. The Methodological Guide was shared and a joint work plan developed with ICBF, the municipal mayor's office (Secretariats of Government, Social Welfare, Education and Health) and local ombudsmen in Cartagena, Montería, Pasto, Villavicencio and Yopal. The main results for each city are presented below.

Pasto: The Local Participation Working Group was strengthened and coordinated, with involvement of the mayor's office, local ombudsmen, the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF), ICBF and the Victims Unit. These entities also presented the results of the pilot carried out in 2014 to the Departmental Victims Working Group and the new municipal administration, in order to respond to concerns expressed by CH&A. The guide was developed with 15 children between 7 and 12 years of age. The key finding was that CH&A need spaces to build and learn about laws that protect them and reparations measures to which they are entitled, particularly related to participation as a right, as well as the possibility to influence public policies.

Cartagena: The Local Participation Working Group was strengthened and coordinated, with involvement of the mayor's office, local ombudsmen, the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF), ICBF and the Victims Unit. The guide was carried out with 45 infants, children and adolescents located in the Villas neighborhood of Aranjuez. The key finding was that CH&A in the neighborhood (state-subsidized housing) lack parks, sports areas and other appropriate recreational spaces.

Montería: The Local Participation Working Group was strengthened and coordinated, with involvement of the mayor's office, local ombudsmen, the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF), ICBF and the Victims Unit. The guide was carried out with 45 infants, children and adolescents in the south of the city. The key finding was an identified need for a cultural, artistic, recreation or occupational center.

Villavicencio: Due to refusal by municipal administration and local ombudsman, it was not possible to establish a Local Participation Working Group. In a meeting with ICBF, the Victims Unit and IOM, after consulting with the local family advocate, it was decided that implementation of the Protocol would be carried out with CH&A of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program, to be led by those three institutions, and that results would be officially presented to the local ombudsman and the Departmental Victims Working Group. The main finding was the need to help adolescents adapt to their new environment (in this case, the city of Villavicencio) since many come from other cities and therefore have no knowledge of the city, which makes them feel insecure and fearful as they start their new life, leaving behind customs and traditions and thinking nostalgically about their former lives.

Yopal: The Local Participation Working Group was strengthened and coordinated, with involvement of the mayor's office, local ombudsmen, the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF), ICBF and the Victims Unit. The guide was carried out with 30 infants and children. The key finding was that CH&A express interest in participating in cultural spaces such as theater, puppet shows, dance and storytelling.

Family Meetings – During the quarter, 3 family meetings were supported as part of comprehensive reparations

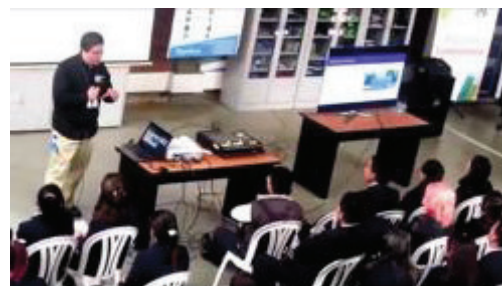
processes in Medellín, Manizales and Riosucio. The Medellín meeting included 20 participants and was operated by Ciudad Don Bosco, the Manizales meeting included 24 participants and was operated by Mundos Hermanos and the Riosucio meeting included 20 participants and was operated by Ingramá. These spaces enabled direct interaction between CH&A and their family groups or social networks. The meetings included three phases: pre-meeting, meeting and post-meeting. The first phase (pre-meeting) helped CH&A and their families and social networks to prepare beforehand to help ensure a smooth process for both groups. The family meeting included a welcome to participants, psychosocial support and implementation of strategies to strengthen bonds. The post-meeting phase focused on evaluation and analysis of results, progress made and the potential for unifying families and rebuilding the social fabric.

IR 2 – GOC and communities implement strategies using technological innovations to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment and use of CH&A in high risk areas

CHS concluded support CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat in monitoring and strengthening the **15 local recruitment prevention plans** designed in 2013, with the final **8 monitored during the quarter** (in Chocó, Córdoba, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Santander, Norte de Santander, and Casanare). **Technical assistance** was also provided to departmental and local government agencies to ensure that the plans are included within prevention and protection policies and consolidated within the new government agendas.

CHS continued **strengthening of protective environments** (schools, communities and families) as part of a work agreement with the Ministry of Education in the context of their *Escuelas+Protegidas* strategy ("More Protected Schools") in partnership with Plan International, Save the Children, UNICEF and *Opción Legal*, which aims to promote, share and invigorate prevention routes. Through this agreement, CHS reached representatives of the educational sector and Education Secretariats within 94 local entities (32 departments, 32 department capitals, 30 municipalities). Advice was provided to participating organizations through prevention workshops with teachers and students in 30 municipalities targeted by CIPRUNA. The workshops identified risk dynamics and prevention strategies and used this information to develop a virtual module for teacher consultations.

As part of efforts to protect rights and prevent recruitment through **technological innovation strategies**, CHS finalized support under a **joint work plan with SENA** to help improve institutional capacity by strengthening skills training processes for youth victims, those at risk of recruitment and their families. During the quarter, continued support was provided to **five techno-academies** previously assisted (Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Tuquerres, Huila) through installation of a "Friendly Classroom" in each academy and a job bank in Cali. As another result of its support, CHS improved the ability to reach widely scattered or hard to access communities. One example is the Nasa community in Toribio (Cauca), who received training in the various areas and topics that are needed for the operation of an Eco-Tourism Route, an another example in Zulia, which supported efforts of rural women to raise small animals and handle meat products. Finally, a project was developed to strengthen information and communication technologies (ICTs) at the Industrial and Business Development Center (CIDE) in Soacha. CHS supported an event in October to encourage use of ICTs as a way to strengthen and promote knowledge and skills among CH&A related to business creation and employability. The event used a tournament model known as Senasoft and World Skills, where for 3 days the youth were challenged to solve problems by using technological tools, and as a final test designed a product according to the needs of the specific problem. The event attracted over 500 students who competed in the event, in a first phase of analysis and design of, *inter alia*, software systems, software programming and development, 3D animation, multimedia production, audio-visual and digital production, digital animation, multimedia design and integration, and data



networks. By passing this first challenge, 200 youth were then able to participate in workshops offered by SENA.

% of CH&A in high-risk areas whose basic rights are guaranteed (Indicator 7)

Progress made: *The rights of 3,974 CH&A were verified through application of the MVRO methodology, and the rights of 100% of these were checked.*

IR 2.1 Targeted high-risk areas have territorial prevention plans

CHS continued to work with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to strengthen public policies to prevent recruitment, utilization and sexual violence against children and adolescents. This included guidance and technical assistance at departmental and municipal levels to ensure that plans are developed and adapted to include a prevention route, operational plans made and decrees issued to adopt the plans, routes and/or immediate action teams, as well as advice and/or assistance in specific cases of recruitment threats. Guidance was also provided in various technical spaces such as Prevention Working Groups, Child and Adolescent Committees or Working Groups, Transitional Justice Committees or Prevention and Protection Sub-Committees, through bilateral meetings with municipal officials, and in workshops with public authorities to help develop or adjust prevention routes.

As a result, during the quarter:

- Monitored implementation of **5 local action plans** to prevent recruitment in Quibdó, Medio Atrato, Itsmina, Buenaventura, and Chocó Governor's Office (action plans) and Valle del Cauca (departmental strategy).
- **76 technical assistance visits** to 9 departments (Valle del Cauca Governor's Office, Chocó, Casanare, Cauca, Nariño, Santander, Córdoba Departmental Working Group, Norte de Santander, Antioquia and Coffee Region).
- **21 technical assistance visits** to municipalities (Cali, Jamundí, Buenaventura, Quibdó, Tadó, Itsmina, Medio Baudó, Medio Atrato, Alto Baudó, Bajo Baudó, Agua Azul, Paz de Ariporo, Cajibío, Piendamó, El Tambo, Timbío, Puracé, Sotará, Popayán, Tumaco and Barrancabermeja).
- **583 individuals participated** in various activities carried out with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, including public officials (Government Secretariats, ICBF, Victims Unit, Family Commissioners, family advocates, teachers and other school staff, Police Child and Adolescent Units, SNBF focal points, National Defense Ministry, the National Ombudsman's Office, Social Prosperity Department, Attorney General's Office, ACR), representatives of international organizations (MAPP-OAS, UNICEF, IOM and PNUD), as well as CH&A, parents and staff from NGOs such as Batuta.
- **Immediate Action Teams** strengthened in Alto Baudó, Medio Baudó, Bajo Baudó and Cali.
- **4 municipalities** now have **formal decrees** in process to adopt prevention routes and immediate action teams. During the quarter, CHS supported issuance of a decree in the municipality of Alto Baudó.

Efforts focused on **four main areas**: sharing information on prevention routes, promoting rights and strengthening policies, strengthening local coordination, and supporting policy development.

1. Promotion of CH&A rights and strengthening prevention policies with a focus on post-conflict and peace pedagogy

- Together with the Tolima Governor's Office, the NGO Universal Concern, and 7 target municipalities (*Planadas, Chaparral, Ataco, Rovira, Roncesvalles, Rioblanco, San Antonio*), **80 teachers** were trained in the application of the **MVRO methodology**, who applied the methodology to identify risk factors and protective factors related to recruitment of CH&Y among more than **3,500 CH&A**, 481 families, 86 officials, 80

teachers from 13 schools and 6 indigenous communities. Inputs gathered were used to develop comprehensive local prevention plans. The exercise enabled validation of the relevance of a peace curriculum (Cátedra de la Paz) in schools in the south of Tolima.

- Finalization of **7 comprehensive prevention plans**, officially delivered to the municipal administrations.

- Supported the development of **41 productive pedagogical projects (PPP)**, which included presentation by CH&A and youth of their proposals based on their own socio-cultural realities. Specifically, CHS financed projects in the indigenous councils of NASAWE'SX FI'ZÑI, El Escobal, La Virgina, Rio Negro, and Lokomboó; and schools in Santiago Pérez (Campo Hermoso), Jorge Eliecer Gaitán; Los Andes (La Granja) and La Ceiba (Martínez). The Governor's Office supported 31 projects related to school gardens, poultry, laying hens, chickens, pigs, fish farming, cultivation of aloe, indigenous cultural identity, school sports, musical groups, social harmony, coffee cultivation, crafts, worm farming, livestock, hydroponic garden, parks, nurseries, science, bilingualism and ICTs.



2. Shared information on the three routes (early, urgent, protective) for prevention of recruitment, use and sexual violence against children and adolescents

Strengthened **inter-institutional work** related to recruitment prevention routes in various departments (Arauca, Cauca, Casanare) and municipalities (Buenaventura, Quibdó, Medio Baudó, Medio Atrato, Alto Baudó and Bajo Baudó), including:

- *Medio Baudó*: Supported promotion, sharing and developing municipal and departmental prevention routes, through meetings with the mayor's office (Government Secretary and Legal Advisar) to support issuance of a decree to formalize these routes and workshops with institutions to develop the routes, as well as follow-up on the signing and issuance of the decree.
- *Medio Atrato, Alto Baudó, and Bajo Baudó*: Developed actions with Legal Advisors in the mayor's offices, workshops to develop the routes, presentation of the routes for their approval in Child and Adolescent Committees and Transitional Justice Committees, and support for development and follow-up on the signing and issuance of decrees.
- *Arauca and Casanare*: in addition to technical guidance, CHS helped revise the proposals or outlines of routes, and suggested recommendations for adjusting or developing the routes.
- *Cauca*: CIRPUNA's Technical Secretariat supported a workshop for development of prevention routes with municipalities in the central sub-region of the department, attended by delegates of municipalities of Cajibío, Piendamó, El Tambo, Timbío, Puracé, Sotaró and Popayán.

Developed actions aimed at strengthening recruitment prevention within 10 spaces in Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Casanare, Santander, Nariño, Córdoba and Norte de Santander, with results that include:

- *Valle del Cauca*: supported the Departmental Working Group and the group's Technical Secretariat to incorporate the issue of recruitment prevention as a cross-cutting issue in child and adolescent policies
- *Choco*: created and strengthened the Departmental Recruitment Prevention Working Group
- *Casanare*: worked with Prevention and Protection Sub-Committee of the Transitional Justice Committee to develop recruitment prevention routes

- *Santander*: developed a recruitment prevention plan with the Recruitment Prevention Working Group and adjusted the decree that created the group and sets out the functions of each entity involved
- *Cordoba*: Worked to develop routes and on social mobilization through marches in various municipalities
- *Yopal, Barrancabermeja and Medellín*: Work agreement with the National Education Ministry to promote, share and invigorate prevention routes, in the context of the “More Protected Schools” strategy, through regional meetings.
- *Quibdó*: Radio program developed together with GAC and ICBF, to share the prevention routes developed, and called on citizens to make use of those routes and seek out relevant entities as needed.
- *Tumaco*: Reactivation of the immediate action team. With support from the Pacific Coast advisor, carried out a workshop to present Tumaco’s public policy for 2016, attended by representatives of the mayor’s office, the Municipal Ombudsman, ACR, the Community Advocate, and organizations such as Save the Children and MAPP-OAS, among others.

3. Strengthened local coordination bodies through incorporation of a child-centered approach and comprehensive protection in instruments to prevent recruitment, use and sexual violence against CH&A

Regional and national advisors developed actions to participate in and influence local-level inter-sectorial spaces, to promote protection of the rights of CH&A, through technical guidance and assistance, resulting in:

- *Valle del Cauca*: Guidance provided for development of a Child and Adolescent Policy by the Departmental Child Working Group
- *Cali, Jamundí and Buenaventura*: Strengthened work of Child and Adolescent Working Groups
- *Quibdó, Bajo Baudó and Casanare*: Strengthened work of Child and Adolescent Working Groups and the Transitional Justice Committees
- *Choco*: Participation in Working Groups to Promote Prosecution of Recruitment of CH&A, led by the GAHD of the Ministry of Defense, the Attorney General’s Office, and CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat
- Participation in and response to meetings to follow-up on and evaluation the Early Alert Committee (CIAT), which addressed reports of risks and threats of recruitment of CH&A

Coordinated actions with public, private and international organizations to support local coordination:

- With Education Ministry and the educational sector to strengthen the school as a protective environment and workshops for education in emergencies.
- With GAHD and GAC of the Defense Ministry to strengthen Departmental Prosecution Working Groups, and support to initiatives such as “Games for Life” in Choco
- Local-level coordination in Chocó for accountability, tracking childhood policies and the handover to new administrations together with UNDP and UNICEF.
- With SNARIV in Chocó, Casanare, and Santander (Barrancabermeja) to coordinate and handover to new administrations to ensure sustainability of recruitment prevention efforts and development of prevention routes
- With the Social Prosperity Department, Ministry of Culture through its Music for Reconciliation program and the NGO Batuta, carried out social cartography and peacebuilding workshops with CH&A
- In Valle del Cauca with Save the Children, as part of the Prevention Working Group and the Departmental

Strategy

4. Strengthened and supported municipal and departmental governments to design and implement policies for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents

- Actions were carried out with the Governor's Offices of Valle del Cauca and Chocó, in the municipalities of Jamundí, Buenaventura and Medio Atrato to strengthen local capacities for design and implementation of policies to ensure comprehensive protection of CH&A that include attention to recruitment prevention
- In Valle del Cauca, together with the Governor's Office and the Departmental Operational Committee, CHS established agreements to update child and adolescent policies. Currently, a methodology is available to develop public policies with a tailored and rights-based approach with inputs systematized for the creation of the policy document with a lead inter-institutional team
- In Jamundí, an inter-institutional team is developing policies for infants, children and adolescents, and now has the inputs for development of the policy document. During the quarter, CHS supported inclusion of a number of new cross-cutting issues (recruitment prevention, peacebuilding and comprehensive protection) and Child and Adolescent Policy guidelines validated in the municipal Child and Adolescent Working Group.
- In Buenaventura, presented a management plan for Child and Adolescent Policy in the Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence Working Group and the Recruitment Prevention Working Group, to be implemented according to a prioritization of actions and goals in the Local Development Plan 2016-2019.

of territorial prevention plans with their implementation monitored (Indicator 8)

Progress made: During the quarter, CHS concluded the monitoring 15 prevention plans designed in 2013: 8 were monitored during the quarter. **100% of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved (27 against a target of 27).**

* * *

In addition to progress above regarding development of prevention plans and monitoring their implementation, progress was also made on **A) Prevention projects** and **B) Institutional strengthening projects**.

A) Prevention projects

The following prevention projects aim to support the strengthening of recruitment prevention policies at the local level. The main achievements are listed below for each project.

Project: Strengthen and develop skills among CHA&Y at risk of recruitment in Medellín

Medellín Mayor's Office

This project, finalized during the reporting period, aimed to strengthen collective space and facilitate exchange of knowledge, resources and tools to strengthen youth and communities in neighborhoods of Medellín. As a result of the project, a rights school was designed and implemented through four training modules related to historical memory, participation, psychosocial assistance and pedagogy. The process involved participation of 30 CHA&Y from three Medellín neighborhoods (communes 3, 8 and 80) and build local capacities in these areas. In addition, 18 historical memory initiatives were designed and implemented, related to use of artistic expression to promote reflection among youth on their role and commitment to their neighborhood. Of the total,

- 5 projects in Commune 3: *Chichando la 3*, Colorful Street Mural, Street by Street School, My Neighborhood Over Time, and Paths of Memory.
- 6 projects in Commune 8: Walking toward Peace, Silent Memories Mural, Community Gardens, Remember

Yourself, Music from the Heart, and Stories of Memory.

- 7 projects in Commune 60: Lyrics in History, Walk of Resistance, Bio-Art, Recovering Memory, Garden of Dreams, Telling Stories, and Non-Repetition Mural.

These projects represented the first stage of the Rights School with participation of 300 CH&A and adults, with responsibility for replicating the training received, and resulting in the empowerment and leadership of youth through processes of cultural transformation in their neighborhoods. The process improved social cohesion among the CH&A and youth through an exchange of knowledge and experiences, and introduced them to different life options and opportunities.

As part of the systematization of experience process, a final visit was made to Medellín to interview project coordinators and carry out group interviews with youth who participated in project workshops and activities. During this visit, CHS visited two of the historical memory initiatives proposed by youth in their neighborhoods, based on which the youth were able to intervene in their communities and actively resist daily violence and the violence associated with micro-trafficking and gang presence. The information and photographs collected was used to complete the systematization, the aim of which is to contextualize the strategy and reflect its process of implementation, as well as the main results and lessons learned.

Title: *Wayuu Akuaipa Cultural Thought Center*

This project served as a pilot initiative for collective reparations for Wayuu children and adolescents who were victimized as the result of a massacre carried out by paramilitary groups in 2004. The project aimed to minimize the impacts of identified risks, promote local practices and customs based on perspectives of CHA&Y, and strengthen the Cultural Thought Center as a space for intercultural dialogue. As part of this project, together with the creation of the Thought Center, the MVRO methodology was carried out with 82 CH&A and their families, an action plan was



developed and a Community Educational Project (fishing, weaving, herding and culture) was structured based on local Wayuu practice and custom. Support was provided by the Wayuu Women Foundation (*Wayuumunsurat*) of Bahía Portete, ICBF (over 300 food rations, electrical facility to provide light, computers and property), BBVA bank (school kits, *construction in 2016 of the first classroom*), Proniñez Foundation (*virtual classroom will be constructed in 2016*), and the World Coach Foundation (model transferred). CHS supported the Thought Center development and provided 36 bicycles for educational access and inclusion of CH&A.

Complementary activities: *World Coach Foundation Colombia*

The World Coach Foundation worked with 171 CHA&Y in the municipality of Tarra (Norte de Santander) through empowerment project focused on ICTs and audiovisual media, and strengthened two Training Schools, *Fundetar* and *Juventud Bari*. The audiovisual products created by leaders in the Schools enabled participants of social and cultural projects to share information about urgent assistance needs and opportunities to share their work with society in general. A workshop was held for 47 representatives of the two youth groups to provide knowledge of ICTs, photography and video making, including use of photography cameras and video cameras.



World Coach committed to continue following up on the work of its Coaches, through a virtual training platform

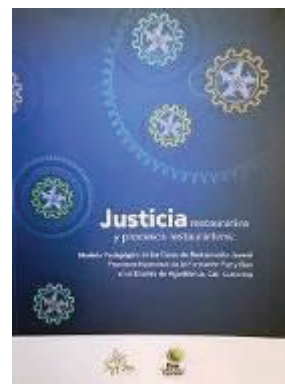
and local assessments to measure the participation of CHA&Y and Coaches, and will maintain constant communication with its Training Schools. With this training through learning platforms and assessments, the aim is to monitor critical situations in real time in each community and facilitate institutional responses.

World Coach, as part of its regional seminars to strengthen a “Community Stabilization Model,” developed four workshops with Coaches and beneficiaries of the Training Schools that addressed themes related to human rights, Law 1098 of 2006 (Childhood and Adolescence Code), the stabilization of conditions to facilitate peace, and in general an understanding of a rights-based approach to working with CH&A. The areas covered were Marquetalia (presentation of World Coach), municipalities of El Tarra, Tibú, El Zulia, Cúcuta (towns near Palmarito and Banco de Arena), in Ipiales (Narino) with participation of Training Schools in Cumbal, Cuaspud, Tumaco, Barbacoas, Ricaurte, Carlos Sama, Laguna de Bacca and Mayasquer, and in Bolivar department with meeting of Training Schools at the World Coach headquarters in Cartagena (attended by trainers from Cartagena, Turbaco, Bocachica, Tierra Bomba) to participatively develop a model to strengthen rights within their communities as part of social work efforts.

Project: Systematization of the Experience of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers

The systematization of the experience of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers, completed during previous quarters, was finalized and printed during the reporting period, along with a variety of other products. Activities were also held to celebrate 15 years of the Francisco Esperanza program, aimed at sharing the model among diverse audiences:

- **Meeting with Elected Mayor of Cali:** Presented the strategy and key elements of restorative justice, and it was agreed that another meeting would be held to present, together with the work team, the final book with systematization of the model and testimonies of results of this wonderful experience. The tool will be shared with the Cali community to contribute to consolidation of a culture of peace.
- **Sharing the Femicide Law and Restorative Justice Model:** On November 28, an event was held to share the Rosa Elvira Celis Law and routes for prevention of gender-based violence, Law 1761 of 2015 (Femicide Law) and the existing route in Cali for assisting victims of violence against women, and some key points on restorative justice. Over 300 women from the community attended the event, including mothers, sisters and family members of young women who completed or currently participating in the Francisco Esperanza restoration process, aimed at generating a restorative circle that integrates the family as an eco-systemic unit within this program.
- **Rights and Responsibilities Festival:** A recreational-educational workshop, “Identity as a Colombian,” was organized with support of the humanities teaching team and the psychosocial team of the Paz y Bien Foundation in the Monseñor Ramón Arcila school. Through dynamic activities, symbols and hands on work the CH&A appropriate and develop awareness of their roots in the city and the country. The workshop also aims to promote the rights of CH&A through various activities: the path of rights, participation stairway, peacebuilders, and delivery of a copy of the constitution as a tool for equality. This space was exclusively for 110 youth in restoration processes and promotes a space for empowerment and recognition of their identity as citizens of Cali and Colombia.



Finally, as a result of this project and to increase the visibility of the model, various communication products were developed and delivered to the Paz y Bien Foundation: 200 printed books (systematization of the model), a video on restorative justice, a video of the Javeriana University Forum, 1,000 leaflets explaining the model, 10 banners and 1,000 commemorative buttons celebrating 15 years of restorative

justice, 50 vests for use by the tutors in the Foundation, 300 copies of the Colombian Constitution, and 1,850 booklets on the Rosa Elvira Celis Law (*See Annex 5*).

Project: *Technical assistance and institutional strengthening for the National Youth System Directorate (Colombia Joven)*

This project in the municipalities of Florida, Candelaria and Pradera promoted development of youth policies and supported institutional strengthening of the National Youth System Directorate (“Colombia Youth” – *Colombia Joven*) in Valle de Cauca department. In total, the project benefitted 400 youth through application of the MVRO and JUACO methodologies. In general, the youth call for social, cultural and economic development of their municipality, companies that provide jobs, centers of higher education and universities, a healthy environment, poverty reduction and increased economic growth that enables greater sustainability.

Statistical analyses of the current situation of youth in each municipality were taken from accountability reports to be submitted by each municipality, and this together with results from the MVRO process, supported the initiation of development of a public policy in each municipality. Forums were organized in each municipality to share prioritizations made in the process and develop a shared vision for youth in each municipality. After validation, these analyses were presented in a preliminary document to each COMPOS along with a supporting administrative act, to facilitate notarization and legalization. The municipalities of Pradera and Candelaria already have Youth Working Groups and a Youth Platform, formed according to Law 1622. Florida, which does not yet have such groups, but the process of establishing them was initiated under this project.

After elections in October, youth leaders in each municipality presented their proposals to the elected mayors to commit to joint work in favor of youth, according to Law 1622 of 2013. Finally, Candelaria and Pradera presented “Peace Schools” as new youth initiatives to continue supporting youth leadership and active citizenship training.

Project: *My Municipality: News in the voice of children*

This project developed with the PANDI communications agency aimed to empower CH&A as “citizen reporters” who can promote protection of rights and prevention of rights violations such as forced recruitment. As a result, 86 CH&A in Bogotá, Corinto, Ipiales, Quibdó, Toribio and Villavicencio were trained in direction and production of their own radio, news and television programs, understanding that CH&A are the subject to the problems that affect them and that they provide the content of the programs. Results achieved under this project include:

- 6 news reports on armed conflict, school bullying, drug use, peace, illegal crops and sexual abuse
- 20 radio reports on displacement, armed conflict, landmines, peaceful school environments, intra-familial violence, drugs, sports, kidnapping, cultural diversity, adoption by same sex parents, adolescent pregnancy, school bullying, artistic expression, sexual exploitation, accidents and sexual abuse.
- 19 radio programs on armed conflict, landmines, school bullying, peaceful school environments, urban tribes, opening up of digital spaces, sports, play as use of free time, drugs, adolescent pregnancy, sexual abuse, the right to have a family, rights exhibition fair, peace, reintegration, social networks and dreams.
- 8 television reports on armed conflict, positive use of free time, intra-familial violence, sexual abuse, cultural traditions, adolescent pregnancy, school bullying and reintegration.
- 51 products that share the realities faced by children, published in media such as Wadadda Kid, Channel 22 in the municipality of Corinto, the website www.nuestrollano.com, Radio Nasa, Caracol Radio, Hecho in Cali, Info Nariño and the National Army station in Ipiales
- Renewal of partnerships with: **Newspapers** (Diario del Sur, Diario del Huila, Periódico El Mundo, Hecho en

Cali), **Radio** (Caracol Radio's 'In Family' program, Caracol Radio in Ipiales, Marina Estéreo, Colmundo Radio, Ejército Nacional station en Ipiales), and **Television** (City Noticias, Canal ET).

- 5 reports created by PANDI journalists on children and armed conflict: "Let's fight for children", "Peace and Children: Peace, more than a political act", "Right to Play: Let's play serious for children... protecting children and adolescents through the right to play," "Reintegration: Peace, reconciliation and importance of ensuring protective environments for children," and "In Colombia, every day a child loses his or her life in preventable accidents."
- 209 individuals participated in conversations on human rights, including children, adolescents, parents and teachers. Each group of children and adolescents were part of schools, ONGs such as BENPOSTA, SOS Children's Foundation, Talentos Foundation and CECIDIC who were provided training on accessing a virtual radio platform (Spreaker).
- Institutional coordination among PANDI, IOM, War Child, and SOS Children's Villages to ensure that voices of children and adolescents are heard in relation to issues of guaranteeing rights, institutions working to guarantee rights, contexts for the participation of CH&A (family, school, media, politics) in print and virtual broadcast media at regional, national and international levels (*See Annex 6*).

Project: Preventing, Forming and Transforming Lives

This project brought together at-risk youth in Ciudad Bolívar (Bogotá) through soccer and break dance, while providing them an opportunity for technical training at Juan Bosco Center, in order to reinforce identity through values and customs, social skills, and technical sports skills and social inclusion. In October, the break dance group received national recognition when they won 8 awards and an honorable mention in the Salesian Artistic Festival. In December, an event was held to conclude the project, with performances of salsa a break dance, attended by CHS, the youth of the Juan Bosco Center, their families and teachers. The continuous participation of the 60 youth enrolled in the sports and artistic activities also resulted in excellent technical results, reflection and analysis, and an affirmation by the youth themselves that achieving their life goals depends on their own commitment, dedication, efforts and perseverance.

Project: Implementation of a prevention and assistance route for CH&A migrants at risk or victims of labor exploitation and sexual exploitation on the Colombian-Ecuadorian border

This project supported development of an institutional and community process, based on an understanding of the departmental context as a border area, with priority needs for institutional strengthening and coordination to enable a response to the challenges faced in terms of socio-economic, political, educational, migration and assistance issues for local inhabitants and particularly CH&A. The project supported operationalization of public policies and coordination of actions among institutions with responsibilities to seek alternatives for regional development with a tailored approach, with specific attention to labor and commercial exploitation. As an initial step, the project identified the main risk factors in border municipalities (Cumbal, Cumbitara, Colón Génova and Ipiales) through the MVRO methodology. In terms of strengthening municipal and departmental committees, the following results were achieved:

- *Committee to Combat Human Trafficking*: This departmental committee requested help in strengthening existing municipal committees and to facilitate awareness raising to support processes to create committees in areas with identified needs, as well as help strengthening training processes with indigenous communities in areas near the border. Institutional training spaces were developed on issues of human trafficking and this encouraged the creation a municipal committees in Cumbal and Colón, and CHS supported development of administrative acts for the creation of these committees to be evaluated and analyzed by the Government Secretariat, the Legal Office and the Family Commissioner. Workshops were provided on prevention of

human trafficking prevention with students from local schools. A bulletin with basic indicators was developed on three prioritized issues, to be delivered to newly elected officials and COMPOS in the four target municipalities.

- *Advisory Committee on Sexual Abuse:* A first step was taken with professionals from Nariño's Departmental Health Institute and coordinators of the departmental consultative committee on violence and sexual abuse. Training workshops were held to increase knowledge on sexual health and reproductive rights in the context of a strategy of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. CHS helped raise awareness among teachers so they can implement the Pedagogical Suitcase methodological tool aimed at schools as well as the Child and Adolescent Working Group. Finally, ICBF educational agents were trained in institutional skills, current legal framework, and assistance routes and protocols in cases of sexual or intra-familial violence.
- *Committee to Eradicate Child Labor:* At a departmental level, technical support was provided to municipal committees related to work plans and assistance for children identified as at risk of or engaged in the worst forms of child labor. The four municipalities targeted by the project now have an administrative act forming the municipal committees and all four have to some extent reported data gathered surveys, although the information is not disaggregated nor specifically addressing the worst forms of child labor. However, the municipal committees have not yet developed action plans, not have they identified any specific cases. CHS also helped develop trainings for ICBF educational agents in the implementation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Protect Youth Workers. These trainings shared information on the legal framework, concepts, causes, effects and characteristics of the phenomenon.

Project: *Voices of children and adolescents to create strategies to prevent recruitment by illegal armed groups, unwanted pregnancies, child labor and sexual commercial exploitation*

This project aimed to provide conceptual and methodological tools to strengthen youth initiatives. A workshop was developed on "Social Pedagogy for Peace" with participation of 33 teachers and 8 student representatives, comptrollers and ombudsmen. A systematization of experience process was carried out for two schools (Agrícola del Valle and Luis López de Mesa), and results were shared at an event with participation of the Departmental Education Secretariat, the ICBF Regional Office, the Municipal Mayor's Office, the directors of the two schools and other local institutions. This presentation provided an opportunity to make some key recommendations:



- Revise and create new strategies within schools to work with CH&A on issues of sexuality through a consolidated program that enables demonstration of results of processes to prevent adolescent pregnancy.
- Schools should establish other types of spaces outside of parent-teacher meetings and delivery of reports to involve them more in their child's educational process, to create inclusive schools that reflect on problems in the community and propose solutions.
- Schools should include attention to healthy recreation and positive use of free time to help children develop values, attitudes, knowledge, skills and behaviors that enable them to interact more harmoniously with their environment and community, keeping them away from risks and providing opportunities for development.
- Participation of CH&A is not limited to school government or institutions, participation also involves the ability of adults to listen to and understand the perspective of children and youth, and for this reason schools should provide spaces for dialogue in which students share doubts and problems and help find solutions.

Finally, the project concluded with handover of materials for the following youth initiatives, developed with the leadership of teachers and student leaders and the involvement of families and the community.

- “Peace is flying smoothly: my family is my secure space” (Luis López de Mesa school): This initiative seeks to create training processes that strengthen the ability to live peacefully in families and communities, creating connections and support networks to encourage protection of the rights of CH&A.
- “Generation of community based strategies for peaceful coexistence and protection of CH&A rights through productive pedagogical projects” (Agrícola del Valle school): This initiative aims to contribute to creating social harmony within the school through a productive pedagogical project, resulting in strategies for peace building and strengthening feelings of co-responsibility for protecting and guaranteeing the rights of CH&A.

These projects were handed over to the Departmental Education Secretariat and the ICBF Regional Office, so they can continue providing appropriate support according to an established timeline.

Project: Support for families and associations of farmworker members of the ANUC to strengthen these as protective spaces and environments for children, adolescents and youth

This project supported 100 families and 9 associations of the National Farmworker Association (ANUC) to help strengthen these as protective spaces for CH&Y. The existing Farmworker Center was updated to serve as a center for agricultural storage and marketing, and now has warehouses, point of sales, circulation areas, sanitary facilities, access for loading and unloading, adaptation of electrical and hydraulic systems, cleaning of rainwater drainage systems, interior and exterior painting of areas on the first floor, south side and the parking area, to be used for the collection, sorting and preparation of products of local farmers. With support of this project, ANUC created a capital fund, now in operation, and used to purchase packaging and initial marketing materials. ANUC also now has a web portal that will enable them to market their products in real time and connect municipalities with markets in Bogotá. Youth from participating families are now enrolled in training with SENA that will help them to close technological gaps and innovate in terms of digital marketing.

Project: Baking training for adolescent mothers by strengthening the productive unit of the Bakery of the Juan Felipe Gomez Escobar Foundation

This project contributed to peacebuilding by strengthening the bakery productive unit of the Juan Felipe Gomez Escobar Foundation, train and improve employability of adolescent mothers, and create an innovative product line through the use of new technology. The project helped improve production processes and identify improved marketing strategies. Along with CHS support to purchase new machinery, the consulting firm Nielson studied the production processed and identified areas for improvement and maximum utilization of the machinery. In October, training began on the new bread-making machines for all staff in the bakery and the machinery was put into operation immediately after staff members were trained on its appropriate use.

The improvements significantly increased the productivity of the bakery: from 23,400 to 36,600 units per month (**an increase of 56% in productivity**), or an average of 800 units per day. In total, **20 adolescent mothers** were trained (five withdrew from the process) by the cooking teacher on utensils and equipment, primary materials, pastry-making and baking processes, best practices in production, and use of the bread making machinery. The Foundation, through its job placement office, committed to finding jobs for these 20 young mothers. A number of companies expressed interest in hiring interns in January 2016, including Serano Gourmet, Megatiendas, Pan Ricura, Pantojarte, Pan Francés and Pan Pa’ Ya.

Project: Productive sausage making initiative for the community of the Mother Leticia Mission

This project helped modernize the sausage making process at the Mother Leticia Mission (*Misión Madre Leticia*), which had previously been done by



hand using traditional methods. The Mission's community includes 5 sisters and 60 CH&A. The project was developed to complement a project in 2011 that involved dairy cows. The success of the project depended on the development of production processes with high quality standards in order to compete with recognized brands. CHS therefore coordinated with SENA to provide training in good practices and productive marketing to the five sisters, parents and adolescents in their last year of secondary school. This will help prevent recruitment providing a positive use of free time for CH&A and their families, during the week as well as on weekends, in raising small animals, livestock, planting, composting, and other tasks.

Project: Transformation of 79 women from the Zulia Collective Reparations Program into protective agents to prevent the recruitment of children, adolescents and youth

This project supported the Municipal Association of Women Farmworkers and Indigenous Women (AMUCI) of Zulia through improving and upgrading equipment for sausage making and building capacities among the women, their children, and families. A social cartography process was carried out to identify strengths and weaknesses of AMUCI, and all of the women expressed commitment to this process. The process mapped the economies and support networks of each family that could be used to support the sausage making project. The women identified potential transportation providers, relationships of various families with banks and other local entities, and the local market conditions according to families who work in market places and stores. Regarding training in ICTs, the group identified three partners who could facilitate web site maintenance as a virtual point of sale for products such as vacuum packed meats and sausages. As a result, 30 women were trained, materials were provided to facilitate sausage making, and a request was made to the local SENA office to provide training in 2016 (basic use of Excel, Word and ICTs).



Project: Regional Port Society of Buenaventura

This project supported the Regional Port Society of Buenaventura (FSPRB, its Spanish acronym) through transfer of the MVRO methodology to 23 community leaders in Buenaventura neighborhoods (San Antonio, in Commune 12, and Nayita, in the low tide area) and 5 professionals of the FSPRB. A work plan and timeline was developed, the workshops were carried out, and as a result of the workshops the various risk factors were identified in each neighborhood.

Project: Support for the Alias Maria project to multiply the audiovisual workshop methodology among adolescents and youth to prevent risks of recruitment and utilization in the armed conflict.

Audiovisual workshops were held with 20 adolescents and youth, involving the creation of video clips to support as part of a peacebuilding strategy with a musical focus on Hip Hop, as well as audiovisual materials for the campaign "More Children, Less Aliases" – a component of the larger Alias trans-media project that contributes to prevention of recruitment and utilization of CHA&Y. The workshops also involved creation of peaceful spaces, communication tools for conflict resolution and tools for adolescents and youth to respond to situations of risk. The project provided a positive, alternative use of free time and built the capacities of these youth to share and multiply the knowledge and tools that they gained. These adolescents and youth, trained in peaceful conflict resolution, knowledge of their rights, and use of art as a peacebuilding tool, can now use the methodology provided to organize additional workshops. A video on the methodology and two promotional materials were also created for the campaign as a result of the project.



Project: *The Hero's Path: A prevention strategy for children and adolescents*

The objective of this project was build a pedagogical and cultural project to motivate CH&A through artistic and audiovisual activities while strengthening and developing their skills within a context of memory, identity and regional exchange. Workshops were held with 80 CH&A from the José Acevedo school in Medellín on prevention and protection of rights through audiovisual training as part of development of the post-production phase of the film "Path of the Hero." Participants were selected by the Cariño Corporation of Medellín. The project supported the post-production activities for the short film "To Fly" (*Volar*), part of the second version of the "Hero's World" workshop. The workshop was evaluated by parents, teachers and CH&A themselves, who positively assessed the contribution to their neighborhoods by helping minimize risks of recruitment and other risks to which CH&A are exposed, while also facilitating their comprehensive development based on fundamental values such as respect. The workshop methodology is guided by a collaborative work approach and recognition of the differences of each CH&A as a hero with positive values who can dream of positive change amidst the violence of their society. Each participant was provided a responsibility and role in the cinematic production process, whether art, wardrobe or photography.

The film is finalizing post-production with support from companies such as Imaginer Films, the musician Camilo Posada and design company Eso es Queso. A national and international promotion and launch plan was developed with support from Simona films, including a strategy plan for participation in various film festivals starting in 2016: International Film Festival of Fribourg, Switzerland; Cinema 360°; Miami International Film Festival (MIFF), Cinema Novo Festival, International Film Festival of Cartagena de las Indias, Colombia (FICCI); *Alice nella città* Session of the Rome Film Festival; International Film Festival of Bratislava, Slovakia; Stockholm Film Festival of Sweden; and others. Cine Colombia and Royal Films will help national launch of the film in Colombian movie theaters in 2016, as the film provides an educational tool that can help build a culture of peace and positive values, and these entities are committed to supporting this historic moment that Colombia is facing by helping to raise awareness on post-conflict issues.

Project: *Strengthening the youth organization Youth Voices in Arauquita*

This project helped strengthen and train the youth organization Youth Voices in Arauquita on issues related to internal organization, citizen participation mechanisms and political advocacy. Four workshops were help to develop skills and empower the youth members of the organization, with support from the Ocaso Corporation, who developed using a participative methodology based on collaborative learning, characterized by providing tools and knowledge through fun activities, in order to build trust among the group and interest in the themes presented. The focus was on building group dynamics, organizational strengthening and project development. Specifically, the project supported development of two youth initiatives to be carried out by the organization to strengthen protective environments for CH&A in high-risk areas using recreational, cultural and sports activities. The project concluded with a handover of the materials required for these activities. Finally, a sustainability plan was developed in coordination with the CH&A themselves and the Municipal Secretariat of Culture.

Project: *Joining efforts to support vulnerable communities and local governments in areas impacted by the Ituango hydroelectric project.*

The aim of the project was to develop actions and strategies to promote CH&A rights, help municipalities in the institutional strengthening and adaptation for application of the Childhood and Adolescence Code, and support strengthening of protective environments to improve conditions for social harmony and security among the communities of the 12 municipalities in the area impacted by the Ituango hydroelectric project. These goals were achieved through four components:

1. A local plan for promotion of CH&A rights was developed in each of the 12 municipalities. This included the application of the MVRO methodology through 180 children's workshops with 2,189 CH&A, 104 family workshops with 497 families, and 9 institutional workshops with 100 public officials. Results obtained were shared and validated with institutions, families and CH&A. As a result, each local administration received systematized and organized information on local CH&A, their rights, their vulnerabilities, and the threats, risk factors and protective factors specific to each area. A local plan was developed in each municipality for the promotion and protection of CH&A rights, including the local context, the legal framework, the local humanitarian situation for CH&A (results of a verification of rights survey, summary of results of the MVRO process, and a map of institutional actors), prevention route, and an operational and follow-up plan (with a prioritization of risks encountered and identification of programs and projects with corresponding activities, results, indicators and responsible parties).
2. Strengthening of public policies for CH&A through technical assistance based on a local assessment and the design of actions for restructuring or strengthening policies. This information was used to provide tools and inputs to Child and Adolescent Working Groups on topics related to approval by municipal advisors, internal regulations and follow-up of action plans.
3. Public accountability processes in each municipality were provided with ongoing support throughout each of the four phases (preparation and awareness-raising, input of indicator information, analysis and public hearings). Local institutions benefitted greatly from this support, through a professional present at the local level throughout the process who provided timely information from the Inspector General's Office and helped clarify the various actions that they should take.
4. Youth initiatives were supported to help mitigate some of the risks encountered in the 12 municipalities, through projects developed based on identified needs of CH&A and with participation not only of those CH&A who were involved in the MVRO process, but with all other CH&A in the urban and rural areas of each municipality and with coordination and support from *Antioquia Joven*.

Project: Agreement with National Natural Parks

Together with Colombia's National Parks agency, the project identified strategies, programs and/or projects that can create incentives for conservation of natural resources, protected areas and the agency's other areas of influence. Agreement was reached on planning and development of short-term productive initiatives and long-term programs and projects that can form part of a development policy for local institutions including indigenous areas, collective territories and afro-Colombian communities, among others. The project identified the implementation and/or strengthening of productive initiatives as a local-level strategy for income generation and positive use of free time. It was also decided with National Parks would support development of capacities of local communities for the development and sustainability of eco-tourism projects, as well as help establish environmental awareness-raising and educational programs in its areas of influence.

Prevention Projects with Other Partners

Partner: Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation

This project helped develop sustainable action plans to enable implementation of an institutional improvement strategy. This was achieved through application of the MVRO methodology with the participation of over 15,000 CH&A in 21 schools across 6 departments and 9 municipalities. This process assessed the local dynamics with participation of various actors, including families and 850 teachers. The risk factors and protective factors identified in the MVRO process were used to build the local action plans to promote and protect the rights of CH&A and the role of the family in educational and public policy processes. A number of youth initiatives were

also developed, based on the findings of the MVRO process:

Departament	Municipality	School	Youth Initiative
Santander	Bucaramanga	Colegio Café Madrid- Bucaramanga	Cultural and sports school “Minutos for better living”
Cundinamarca	Soacha	Colegio Minuto De Dios Ciudad Verde	Green City: Seed-bed Minuto de Dios.
Atlántico	Barranquilla	Colegio Monseñor Víctor Tamayo	Sports training
Cundinamarca	Soacha	IE Liceo Mayor De Soacha Bienestar Para Todos	The University of Music
Cundinamarca	Soacha	IE Liceo Mayor De Soacha Bienestar Para Todos	Dance!
Bolívar	Cartagena	IE Rosedal	School radio station: A proposal for authentic participation
Atlántico	Soledad	Liceo Mayor De Soledad- Atlántico	Medical Entrepreneurship
Cundinamarca	Madrid	Inst. Coop Agroindustrial Hernán Echavarría	Production and sale of pigs
Santander	Bucaramanga	IT Rafael García Herreros - Bucaramanga	Educational and cultural project for the use of free time
Cesar	Valledupar	Institución Educativa Mayor De Valledupar Cesar Pompeyo Mendoza Hinojosa	School Garden – Wetland Park María Camila “Planting Hope”
Cundinamarca	Bogota	Ateneo Juan Edudes	Performing arts and music center

Partner: Huila Governor's Office

This project, with the Huila Governor's Office through its Government and Community Development Secretariat and mayoral offices of Algeciras, Tello and Colombia, helped promote and strengthen implementation of policies for adolescents and youth aimed at reducing risks of use, recruitment, and sexual abuse with a peace pedagogy and post-conflict focus. During the quarter, the MVRO methodology was applied with CH&A, families and institutions, the final results were organized and shared, and prevention routes were determined. Three youth initiatives were implemented: (1) Tello: A student marching band to strengthen folkloric roots, develop artistic skills and encourage peaceful coexistence, (2) Algeciras: Computers for a mathematics lab, (3) Colombia: Strategy to 'beautify' the school as an improvement strategy and to encourage a feeling of belonging among students, through delivery of arts supplies to students so that they can express their own thoughts and ideas.



Partner: Caquetá Governor's Office

This project with the Caquetá Governor's Office aimed to **promote and strengthen policies for CH&A**. During the quarter, systematization of the results of the MVRO process was carried out, which included the participation of 1,177 individuals (71% CH&A and 29% parents and teachers). The project reached 8 municipalities, surpassing its initial goal of 4 municipalities, with support from ACR Regional Office in Caquetá. Results of the MVRO were shared with each municipality along recommendations for a plan of action. An executive summary of actions was also presented to the Governor's Office to be included in the hand over to the new administration. Finally, 8 youth initiatives were developed with participation of the schools, support from ACR and the commitment of some municipal authorities: (1) Montañita: Recreational center, (2) Valparaíso: Sports school, (3) Curillo: Sports schools, (4) Cartagena: Youth radio station Cartagena Stereo, (5) San Vicente del Caguan: Cultural and sports strengthening, (6) Florencia: Student radio station, (7) Belén de los Andaquíes: Sustainable, comprehensive productive farm, and (8) Puerto Rico: Literary center for recreation and artistic training

CHS also supported the construction of inputs for a **public policy on gender equality**. During the quarter, the consultation process was completed, with total participation of over 60 women. A review of primary source documents was completed, and a final document presented to the Government Secretariat with five chapters: (1) national and international legal framework for gender equality, (2) National public policy for gender equality: history of its definition, (3) Initial assessment of the situation of women in Caquetá, (4) Recommendations to departmental authorities based on a review of concepts and the experiences and perspectives of the women consulted, and (5) What the women expect of the State, in their own words. **See Annex XX.**

Partner: Mayor's Office of Guitarrillo (Nariño)

This project carried out interventions in 10 schools, covering 764 CH&A and 100 families, through a process that was facilitated by 21 workshops leaders selected by the Mayor's Office. These leaders were provided training in the MVRO process and then carried out an assessment of the rights of CH&A and their families in the context of a university campus project in the border area of Guitarrillo (Nariño).

Partner: Governor's Office of Valle del Cauca

A strategic partnership was formed, led by ICBF and the Governor's Office of Valle del Cauca with technical support from CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and CHS, to support collective and inter-institutional development of a protection and prevention policy for the department. The document was presented in a final meeting with the Departmental Recruitment Prevention Working Group, during which 20 representatives participated and validated the document's chapters, strategic lines of action, activities, goals and indicators. CHS efforts focused on reviewing the situation of CH&A and on design and promotion of coherent policies and plans for monitoring social phenomena and public management. CHS also supported development of recruitment prevention plans in Tuluá, Cali and Buenaventura and a protective prevention route in Trujillo. Finally, progress was made in coordination with the National Family Welfare System (SNBF), the Comprehensive Social Management System of Valle del Cauca and the Departmental Technical Operational Committee for Social Policy, Assistance and Technical Support.

Partner: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CHS provided support for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through a project to strengthen youth entrepreneurship strategies using productive pedagogical projects (PPP) with a rights-based approach, as part of an established Cooperation Agreement. These efforts benefitted 3,000 CH&A in 10 departments and 13 municipalities located in border areas: Cubará (Boyacá), San Diego and Curumani (Cesar), Acandí (Choco), Puerto Colombia (Guainía), Siapana (Guajira), Barbaçoas and Tumaco (Nariño), Puerto Santander and Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander), Puerto Asís and Puerto Leguizamo (Putumayo) and Cumaribo (Vichada).

As a result, the MVRO tool was appropriated by CH&A, parents and teachers. The results of the social mapping exercise supported development of protective environment plans in 13 schools located in difficult to access rural areas. The tool also enabled the bringing together of parents and their children, who often lack close relationships given the long work days and limited time for socializing. Another significant result is the identification of areas of work to address based on the interests of CH&A (participation, involvement in school representation spaces) and their particular needs (games, recreation, music, dance, use of free time outside of classes) and according to locally identified risk factors.

The principal of each school and the assigned teachers are responsible for the sustainability of the Protective Environment Plan (PEP), which a focus on rights-based approaches in complex contexts that face access challenges in terms of improving the quality and relevance of education for survival, development, protection and participation of CH&A. The PEP is integrated into each school's educational plan. The most significant

lessons learned from the PEP are presented in 13 productive projects based on to a cultural of entrepreneurship as established in Guide 39 of the Ministry of Education. These projects are: cutting, sewing and stamping workshop (production, marketing and point of sale), raising and selling small animals (pigs, laying hens, chickens, fish), agro-tourism, cactus as a development alternative and Wayuu ethnic survival, community school store, school farm demonstration: an agro-ecological space, production and marketing of afro-descendant products: banana products derived from coconut, COLPUSA: innovating and recreating seeds of peace and harmony, craft enterprise, community-focused food security .

B) Institutional Strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat

During the reporting period, progress continued in efforts to support institutional strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and partner institutions: 1) **Ombudsman's Office**, and 2) **Inspector General's Office**.

Ombudsman's Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*)

Project: Training, advocacy and social and institutional strengthening for the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence and sexual exploitation, recruitment and illegal use of CH&A

This project supported implementation of Law 1620 of 2013, which seeks to strengthen school environments, civic education and sexual and reproductive rights, and create mechanisms for the promotion, prevention, care, detection and management of behaviors that negatively impact students and the school environment. A methodology was designed to understand how schools spaces function and coordinate through interviews with professionals with responsibilities in school Coexistence Committees, document review, and guidance for activating committees and coordinating with other committees.

Three assistance routes were supported with 20 institutions under this project: (1) *Internal school coexistence route* (detection, reporting, notification of parents and penalty, referral if necessary to school coexistence committee, or to principal for potential suspension, follow-up), (2) *Institutional school coexistence route* (reporting and follow-up on cases brought to the coexistence committee), and (3) *External school coexistence route* (referral to authorities). The Ombudsman, after conducting a review of supporting documents, training and sharing the issue in Child and Adolescent Working Group in each municipality, and not receiving a response or noting any positive actions, issued relevant requirements to the relevant entities demanding due compliance.

Results under this project include: prioritization of nine areas – Arauca, Arauquita, Saravena (Arauca), Bogotá, Soacha (Cundinamarca), Pasto, Ipiales (Nariño), Cúcuta, Ocaña (Norte de Santander); Training for 423 principals, teachers and public officials; Support and follow-up to 9 regional and local coexistence committees, to be strengthened in 2016 by technical teams of the Delegate for Children, Youth and Elderly through assignment of two professionals to 6 departments (Antioquia, Putumayo, Valle, Santander, Arauca and Nariño); Training for 1,076 CH&A, 185 parents, 396 officials (regional ombudsmen), and 277 community leaders. Finally, the Ombudsman's Office, through the Delegate for Children, Youth and Elderly in accordance with Sentence T-478 of 2015 of the Constitutional Court (Sergio Urrego), will monitor the School Coexistence Manuals that guarantee the human rights of CH&A in schools.

Inspector General's Office (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*)

Project: Comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring of the protection of children and adolescents in regions affected by the armed conflict

Activities were concluded to strengthen the Inspector General's Office, specifically the Delegate for Defense of the Rights of Children, Adolescents and the Family. During the quarter, the multi-dimensional model for analysis of the public accountability reports provided by territorial authorities was completed and presented.

The model includes: operationalization of variables, database of analysis of information provided by the local authorities, guidance document on the route for public officials and consultants of the Inspector General's Office for reading and understanding the information provided by local authorities according to the percentage weight of the variables for each of the four areas of analysis, proposal structure for assessment reports, and training processes for staff of the Inspector General's Office and local institution teams. The report on forced recruitment of CH&A was officially presented. Progress was made in analysis of information from departmental authorities according to the categories of rights to protection.

IR 3 – GOC and communities generate knowledge management on pedagogical strategies for building peace with a focus on CH&A

Peace pedagogy efforts focused on a variety of issues: restorative justice, social and educational inclusion, peace education and cultural entrepreneurship. The following progress was made under each project.

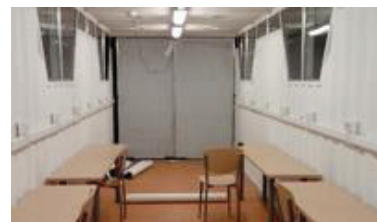
Project: Misak Youth working for peace in Bogota⁹

Challenger Foundation

This project aims to improve educational and social inclusion processes for early childhood, adolescence, youth and support peacebuilding with inclusion of Misak families and the community in this neighborhood of Bogota. The Foundation established information sharing and partnerships with entities such as ICBF, the Youth Thought Center and the Bogota Mayor's Office, in order to develop the project as well as ensure its sustainability. Work continued was concluded during the quarter on the three components: (1) tailored technical assistance, (2) implementation of a mobile classroom, and (3) a public exhibition.

(1) Tailored technical assistance – 30 hours of workshops were held related to understanding and application in different contexts using a tailored approach, with participation of educational agents, CH&A, youth and families, including ethnic communities and in particular the Misak indigenous community.

(2) Mobile classroom – A mobile classroom, completed and delivered to the community in the previous quarter, was used to deliver 200 hours of training, for the entire community but particularly aimed at CH&A, to promote use of ICTs and renewable energy. Workshops were held with 160 youth, using educational and technical processes to promote, share and support initiatives for productive development and application of energy technologies. Three laboratories were established using this methodology, in which youth built solar chargers, solar stoves and solar panels.



(3) Public exhibition – 50 panels were exhibited in public spaces with high traffic throughout Bogota as part of a pedagogy for peace focused approach to share with civilian populations the experiences of violence that other countries have suffered, all of which have been overcome involving transformation of a discourse of hate into a message of peace. The exhibition also included a section on Colombia, addressing land, drugs and victims issues.

Project: Management of inclusive teaching and learning environments to ensure the right to a quality education for Colombian children, adolescents, youth and adults

Ministry of Education

This project helped the Ministry of Education and the Carvajal Foundation to develop methodologies, processes, and educational strategies for development of three substantive components with an emphasis on disability,

⁹ This project, previously reported under Intermediate Result 2 (Prevention), is now more aligned with the peace pedagogy component of this program and therefore reported here under Intermediate Result 3.

proposed by the Ministry in the context of its inclusive education policy (single school day, educational space and training of trainers). Regarding the Single School Day, support was provided to establish a National Educational Forum 2015, with 21 representatives from 21 schools, which has served to make progress in the addressing related challenges. Support was provided for 21 publications to feed into the Educational Site component, and a module was structured and designed for CH&A victims within the Training of Trainers process by sharing and strengthening inclusive education policies.



Project: *Participation in the Working Group of the Educational Partnership for Building a Culture of Peace*

CHS has been participating in the working group for the “Educational Partnerships for Building a Culture of Peace”, a network of national and international organizations aimed at improving education with a specific focus on **peace education** to build a culture of democracy and coexistence by helping strengthen local peacebuilding initiatives. During the quarter, work continued with 20 partner organizations, including new partners UN Population Fund, Viva la Ciudadanía Corporation, Plan International, and the Institute for Educational Research and Pedagogical Development (IDEP). As a result, four projects were developed (one for each component of the strategy) to be implemented in 2016, in a framework of local support to strengthen peacebuilding through focus on education and culture. A meeting was held in October on “Challenges and opportunities for education as part of building a culture of peace,” which promoted dialogue among the national government local educational agents and international agencies around the importance of building peace within the various sectors of education and the importance of educational equality and in general the right to education using a local territorially based approach for building a culture of peace. The Alliance also participated in other national level meetings, where it helped to position the topic of education for building peace culture, including the National Peace Education Meeting organized by the President’s Office and a Forum jointly organized by the National Planning Department, UNDP and the Alliance. Six experiences of peacebuilding were also systematized, three in Cauca and three in Putumayo. This involved updating the Facilitator’s Guide for Systematizing Experiences of peacebuilding, an analytical report on the process and six reports on the experiences, a video and video clips, which were all validated by the participants in the systematization process.

Project: *Transitional justice using a restorative justice approach from the perspective of child and adolescent victims, with emphasis on illegal recruitment and victims of sexual abuse in the context of the armed conflict*

During the quarter, 200 copies were printed of the document *Repairing stories, rebuilding lives, healing wounds*, to be distributed among judicial and administrative entities working in areas related to reparations and social inclusion for victims, as well as social leaders and civil society organizations that work at the local level with an emphasis on restorative practices, particularly in the five areas targeted under the consultancy that developed the document. The document collects actions related to prosecution of those responsible for recruitment and utilization, along with proposals for reparations for CH&A victims of these crimes, in a context of restorative justice. (See Annex 7)



Project: *Strengthening the Judicial Branch – Children and Gender*

For this project, the work plan focused on proposals for structural reform of the judicial system with particular emphasis on the relevant judicial administration bodies. During this quarter, with support provided by CHS under this project, Judge Néstor Raúl Correa, President of the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch, **presented proposals for judicial reform** on children and gender at the XII National Discussion on Gender of the

National High Justice Corporations – II Hemispheric Seminar. His presentation focused on ten main points: scope, specialization, women, children, violence within ranks, actors, procedures, punishments, institutions, and causes.

Transliteration and analysis was completed of concentrated and comprehensive reparations hearings of the Central Bolívar Block being carried out by the Bogota High Court, led by Judge Alexandra Valencia, which are key inputs for a sentence to be issued by this Court in the context of prioritized Justice and Peace processes. A printed copy of the approximately 1000 pages of transcriptions were provided by the Judge for reproduction and sharing, in order to share the truth as a reparations measure and a way to give new meaning to the impacts of the conflict on victims.

An educational, easily accessible document was created, based on Law 1719 of 2014, entitled “**Access to justice for victims of sexual violence during the armed conflict,**” based on a practical focus on the experiences of women regarding sexual violence, to facilitate education on the law among local women leaders. The document was shared during the international human rights day in eight regions of the country, as well as during a meeting to mark the end of the presidency of Judge Correa of the National Gender Commission.

Finally, a document was developed based on work with **women in prison for political crimes** in Buen Pastor (Bogotá), Chimitá (Bucaramanga), Jamundí (Valle del Cauca), Picaleña (Ibagué), Pedregal (Medellín), and Eron (Cúcuta). The document examines the analytical variables of their judicial situation, judicial or administrative benefits, and social conditions (level of schooling, population sector, ethnic identity) and assessing the situation of the CH&A children of these women. This document served also as an input into the project on institutional barriers limiting access to justice for CH&A and women at the local level, on the basis of which the judicial reform model for children and gender was developed (the proposal noted above by Judge Correa).



Project: Strengthening actions developed in the Recreational Centers in the context of a pedagogical strategy for peace through training in education, communication and citizen mobilization

This project, developed together with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, supported training in Recreational Centers and design of peacebuilding initiatives to promote protective spaces and peaceful coexistence for CH&A based on a social pedagogy of peace approach (education, communication and social mobilization) to help rebuild the social fabric and promote reconciliation. In the previous quarter, “peace transformers” were identified (around 20 for each of the six Recreational Centers) and trained. During the quarter, 9 training workshops were provided to this group of 112 CH&A in the 7 recreational centers (Chaparral, Vista Hermosa, San Jose del Guaviare, Fortul, Cubará, and San Bernardo del Viento). These workshops prepared them for the “**training of trainers**” process, in which they will replicate what they learned with other CH&A who frequent the recreational centers or attend the schools that work with each recreation center. The final phase involved local peacebuilding initiatives, with a total of 6 initiatives designed and implemented using theatrical and communicational with CH&A, with support from the teachers in each recreational center.

Project: Development of strategies to build peace pedagogy and culture for children, adolescents, parents and caretakers (Partner: Red PaPaz)

During the quarter, the “Peace Kit” (*Kit PaPaz de Construcción de Paz*) was finalized. Created with civil society, government and other organizational partners, the kit includes four themes related to peacebuilding, each with definitions, cases and tools: civic participation, peaceful conflict resolution, respect for diversity, and



forgiveness and reconciliation. The kit is designed as a tool for parents and caregivers with practical, easy strategies for peace promotion among CH&A. It also presents easy ways to promote these four themes in families and in the community based on civic skills and guided by the Child and Adolescence Code, with evidence collected from experts and legal referents on the various themes. A printed version was produced with four booklets, along with an online version hosted by RedPaPaz (available at: www.redpapaz.org/paz). This online version will be accessible to the more than 3,000 educational establishments that form the network and to the general public. Finally, there are plans for an event to launch and share the virtual and printed kits in the second quarter of FY2016 (*See Annex 8*).

Project: *Techno Kits: A pedagogical technology strategy*

This project provided technology education kits to help CHA&Y develop skills to contribute to their social inclusion and minimize educational, cultural and economic gaps. Developed by the Challenger Foundation, the kits respond to needs of CH&A as technology developers, providing them with the means, tools and content in a manner that is easy to learn and with practical results. During the quarter, information was gathered to improve the processes and the kits themselves, resulting in some basic knowledge of the experiences of CH&A, such as the greater skills observed among girls in indigenous communities in using the kits. Another observation is that the kits are helping to break psychological barriers in the communities to use of technologies. As a result of the workshops, all who participated (teachers, mothers, youth, alumni, farmers, indigenous groups) were able to recognize technology as a potentially useful tool that could facilitate daily tasks.



Project: *Systematization of the Ayara Family experiences – Audiovisual record of CHS Program projects aimed at preventing the recruitment of children, adolescents and youth*

This project recorded experiences of projects implemented by the Ayara Family Foundation with support from CHS/USAID aimed at prevention of recruitment of CHA&Y. The methodologies of the Ayara Family use artistic and innovative approaches based on hip hop and urban culture to provide Colombian youth with an alternative to violence and the precarious conditions in which they live by providing opportunities for positive expression and development of life skills. The final systematization document explains the history of Ayara, as a foundation and a family that brings together youth who decide to say “No!” to violence and devote themselves completely to art and hip hop as a form of resistance. The Ayara approach calls on CH&A to make positive use of their free time to get involved in their political, religious, social and economic contexts with the aim of promoting more reflective dialogue. Ayara provides training in rap (composition and performance), graffiti (street art), break dance, and other urban art such as audiovisual expression and theater, that seek to encourage, promote and develop skills among participating CHA&Y. Throughout the years, Ayara has observed significant changes in attitude among CHA&Y after participating in strategies such as Movement without Arms: This is Life, Rap Debate: Pedagogy for Peace, CicloPAZeo, the Home of your Rights, Battle de Barrio (developed also with the Ombudsman’s Office) and MVRO. The work of Ayara has benefitted over 7,000 CHA&Y in over 20 municipalities throughout Colombia affected by the armed conflict. These youth reported that as a result of these experiences, they have greater recognition of their human dignity as subjects of rights. At the same time, since 2010, Ayara has sought to provide sustainable life plans based on their artistic talents, as well as activation of a broader network of protection to counteract the violence exercise by various armed groups.



Project: *Coordination of actions in the Municipality of Caucasia (Antioquia) through design of local peacebuilding initiatives to promote protective environments and peaceful coexistence for adolescent girls and young women as part of a social peace pedagogy strategy* (Partner: OCENSA)

This project, implemented with OCENSA, implemented the social pedagogy for peace methodology developed by IOM's Migration and Childhood Program, which includes three components: education, communication and citizen mobilization. The project aimed to contribute to the creation of spaces of peaceful coexistence and protection against violence, particularly gender-based violence (GBV) and intra-familial violence (IFV) for CHA&Y in Caucasia (Antioquia). A "training of trainers" approach was used to train **28 adolescent girls and young women**. They were provided practical and conceptual tools and encouraged to reflect on their role in the construction of local conditions for peace, then motivated to share the knowledge gained and multiply this strategy in their communities. This initial group of 28 then replicated the process among **114 others** in villages throughout the municipality. Three peace initiatives were also developed, aimed at promoting protective and peaceful spaces for adolescent girls and young women, and coordination was carried out with local institutions (Mayor's office, cultural center and public library) to encourage the sustainability of these initiatives.

Project: *Support for the second phase of the strategy "Let's Make Peace"*
(Partner: Office of the High Commissioner for Peace)

Four "Let's Make Peace" festivals were held in FY2015 in Villavicencio, Ibagué, Cali and Cúcuta with over 3,000 students and teachers to raise awareness of the peace process among students and address any questions or doubts about the process. All of the events were led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) with support from universities, UNDP and CHS. During the quarter, CHS further helped support and strengthen the OACP through recommendations for the development of a sustainability plan for volunteerism in the peacebuilding phase of the peace process. These recommendations were shared with OACP to support adjustments in the next year to the festivals and the strategy itself, in order to further strengthen volunteerism and the role of adolescents and youth in peacebuilding and reconciliation.



Project: *Proposal for rapid action for reestablishment of rights and comprehensive protection for CHA&Y*

This project aimed to encourage protective environments and a culture of peace through sports and arts as an integrated methodology in post-conflict environments for CH&A in various areas of the country. The technical team acquired a series of soccer kits to promote group sports as a way to work on key psychosocial concepts such as confidence, clear game rules, respect, behavior and social, personal and community skills such as equality and social justice, while also promoting human rights, health and wellbeing and serving as a way to transmit values and other elements that facilitate conflict resolution, and in this way convert recreational spaces into protective spaces where youth can make positive use of their free time. Once the target areas and beneficiaries were identified, the technical team trained local community role models on topics that help empower their own skills, with emphasis on social pedagogy for peace, participation and social inclusion, reconciliation and human rights, and thereby consolidate and strengthen their impacts as role models and enable them to achieve the goals of the project and support its sustainability.

Project: *Initiatives with a sense of purpose: joint and meaningful development*

A Pedagogical and Productive Social Inclusion Strategy was designed during the quarter based on the collection of knowledge and lessons learned from IOM's Migration and Childhood Program in the implementation of

productive projects and productive pedagogical projects involving a model of innovation and incorporation of new technology. The strategy development process included working groups with actors involved in carrying out pedagogical and income generating projects and with the beneficiaries of the interventions, as well as structured interviews with program coordinators, managers, staff and consultants. A final document, "Initiatives with a sense of purpose," was finalized along with an updated data base of projects and beneficiaries, with 500 printed copies of the document currently under production. The document descriptively and analytically reconstructs a model for motivating and supporting productive and income generating initiatives that have a sense of purpose, and are aimed CHA&Y whose rights are at risk or threatened or those involved in reestablishment of rights, reparations, reintegration or social inclusion processes. The document also aimed to specify how the model is structured, including its components or lines of actions, its aspirations, and learning gained, among others.

Project: Festivals for peace: "Pacific Dreams" and "Cazucá Dreams"

The aim of this project was to encourage protective environments and a culture of peace among CHA&Y through artistic and soccer festivals in Carmen del Darién (Chocó), Tumaco (Nariño), Timbiquí (Cauca), Mutatá (Antioquia) and Altos de Cazucá (Cundinamarca). As a result of the games, music and arts activities carried out during the quarter, community level movements were generated involving a grassroots mobilization and reflection among individuals and communities towards seeing, thinking and understanding new possibilities for welfare. The six festivals, in which 750 beneficiaries participated, encouraged positive use of free time and skills development, strengthening existing social work spaces within the community and empowering youth as agents of change in their communities. Efforts included assessing interests, needs and willingness of local community members, after which the project was shared with the community and training in the methodologies was provided to governors and members of the different communities to distribute tasks, design a call for participants and identify the operational aspects of the festivals.



Project: Education and communication strategies for building a culture of peace
(Ministry of Culture)

This project, developed together with the Ministry of Culture, contributed to strengthening a culture of peace education through support for the **National Workshop School Program – A tool for peace**. As a result, a peace culture curriculum was implemented as well as a strategy for increasing visibility of the Workshop School Program (pedagogical modules, video, photography and a workbook for adolescents and youth). CHS also provided materials and equipment for a Cooking Training Workshop, with an emphasis on gastronomy of the local region, within the Workshop School of Tumaco. Finally, CHS helped strengthen the Productive Unit for typical musical instruments from the Pacific region (marimba, tamboras, and cununo), which is a renewal of traditions and artistic expression among different generations in the Workshop School of Buenaventura.



of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (Indicator 9)

Progress made: During the quarter, products and initiatives were shared with 160 CH&A through peace pedagogy projects. **191% of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved (447 against a target of 150).**

IR 4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management

Progress under this monitoring, tracking and knowledge management component includes work with the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, as well as a number of other analysis and knowledge management projects.

During the reporting period, results of the joint work with ***ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory*** included:

- Four documents were produced: "Adolescents in trouble with the law," "Adolescent pregnancy," "Infographic of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program," and "Participation of CH&A in judicial and non-judicial truth seeking mechanisms in the context of transitional justice," which were all shared at the local level
- The bulletin "Trafficking of children and adolescents: a territorial study in the Coffee Region" was shared in anti-human trafficking committees in the departments of Caldas and Risaralda (both part of the coffee region) with the participation of representatives from ICBF, SENA, National Ombudsman's Office, the Secretariats of Government and Education, Migration Colombia, Attorney General's Office, and NGOs working on the issue. A presentation was also made of the strategies IOM is carrying out to prevent this phenomenon, specifically the anti-trafficking web page and campaign "Chain Reaction" (*Reaccionamos en Cadena*). Institutions requested support for developing this type of study in other municipalities as well as training processes, identified as the main challenges to addressing this phenomenon (***See Annex 9***).
- Community and institutional information was gathered from target municipalities for the study "Assessing the phenomenon of trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation in the department of Nariño," based on the methodology developed by IOM. This included four lines of action: (1) Semi-structured interviews with relevant public institutions, (2) Social cartography workshops with CH&A, (3) Focus groups with community leaders, and (4) Focus groups with parents of CH&A. Based on this, a document was created with a partner in the region that includes a legal and conceptual framework, context of the department and the target municipalities, analysis of the focus groups and interviews, and presentation of results, conclusions and recommendations. This study will help in increased visibility of the situation of trafficking in CH&A.
- Continued leadership of the International Network of Childhood Observatories composed of 14 countries, with work focused on three thematic areas: monitoring the rights of children, sexual violence and juvenile justice.
- Finally, four working groups were held: (1) Sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, (2) The coordination of Observatories in the context of the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System, (3) Inter-Institutional Working Group on Child Labor, and (4) Peace and Post-Conflict Working Group of the ICBF Sub-Director General.

Significant progress was also made by the ***Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat*** in terms of generating quantitative, qualitative and geographical information on the dynamics of the armed conflict focused on recruitment use and sexual violence against CH&A, to support decision-making and development of prevention policies. The three strategic areas of focus are strategic guidance of prevention actions, monitoring public policies and follow-up and support for local implementation of prevention policies. Results during the quarter include:

- The document "Strategies for targeting actions: Inputs for preventing recruitment and sexual violence" was finalized and graphically design completed in preparation for printing (***See Annex 10***).
- A final version was completed of the general index of the document "Regional atlas of the dynamics of recruitment and/or utilization against CH&A," which is divided into three sections, one for each of three corridors identified in the abovementioned document "Strategies for targeting actions."
- Information was produced for incorporation into the "Human Rights Report for 2015," edited and published

by the Presidential Council for Human Rights, and presented by the Office of the President on December 9. The report's "Civil Rights" section corresponds entirely to actions by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.

- Information was provided on monitoring and follow-up of cases to those responsible for developing a plan for receiving CH&A who may disengage as a result of the current peace process with the FARC.
- Finally, efforts continue to register cases of recruitment, use and sexual violence based on a log of daily event reports, cases referred by the National Protection Unit and the Victims Unit.

Expert Technical Roundtables – Two events were organized by ICBF with technical and financial support from CHS during the quarter:

- On October 22, 2015, a **Technical Roundtable on DDR and Girls: A challenge for Colombia in the post-conflict** was held with the aim of deepening knowledge initiatives to support reestablishment of rights and assistance for girl children and adolescent girls who disengage from illegal armed groups. Over 50 individuals attended, including representatives of government institutions, private institutions, civil society organizations and academia. Participants, led by four experts (Carolina Jimenez, Catalina León, Vera Grabe and Rocío Rubio), analyzed and discussed how to address in practical and appropriate ways the various gender issues related to DDR processes, at individual and collective levels, with an emphasis on girl children and adolescent girls. The event aimed to create a technical space for reflection and exchange of knowledge on DDR and girls in order to gather inputs that can strengthen reestablishment of rights and assistance processes, and prepare to address this population group as part of a potential massive disengagement following a peace accord and in a subsequent post-conflict period.
- A second event was held on November 17-18, 2015, **Technical Roundtable on Protective Environments for CH&A in DDR Processes**, with the aim of understanding and analyzing applicability of experiences and methodologies for reestablishment of rights and comprehensive protection of CH&A in DDR processes implemented in contexts of continued presence of illegal armed groups and organized criminal activities. The event was attended by more than 55 representatives of government institutions, private institutions, civil society organizations and academia. A group of 8 experts (Enrique Roig, Darío Villamizar, Ana Glenda Tager, Reina Velásquez, Nelly Nuñez, Roberto Cañas, Mauricio Figueroa, Maria Elena Hernández and Jorge Gaviri) led discussion and analysis of experiences and alternative options.



Two final documents were finalized (the first for the above DDR and Girls event, and the second for the DDR and CH&A event in the previous quarter) with the main discussions, conclusions and recommendations (**See Annex 11**).

* * *

In addition, significant progress was made on **other related projects** being implemented by CHS, which contribute to this fourth intermediate result of the USAID Work Plan for FY 2015.

Project: Support for a Sound Monument (Partner: National Center for Historical Memory)

This project supported production of a musical play called "The History of Lobsters and Hummingbirds", which shares feelings and experiences of children on the conflict to serve as a historical memory "sound monument"

for schools in Bogota. Activities were concluded with the two schools where historical memory workshops were held (Alemania Unificada and Alemania Solidaria). Rehearsals were concluded with the groups of CH&A, with whom the songs for the musical were recorded on a CD, and two performance sessions were held in each of the schools. To close the activities, a meeting was held between the two groups of CH&A during which each group sang to the others. At the same time, rehearsals continued in the recording studio with the two groups and the musicians who have supported the musical composition for the CD. The project concluded with editing and mastering of the songs and delivery of the final product (*See Annex 12*).

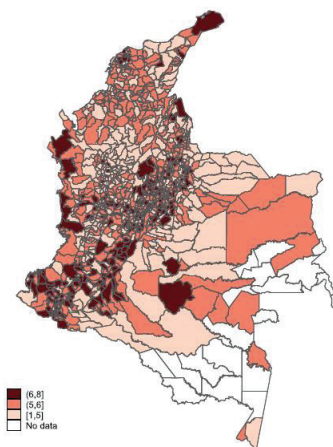
Project: Analysis of the effectiveness of actions and services aimed to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups

This project was designed to measure the effectiveness of recruitment prevention activities carried out by CHS. With support from consulting group Rueca, the project involved systematic analysis of the local institutional capacities to contain risks of recruitment and utilization of CH&A. Two actions were carried out to achieve this: (1) Study and evaluation of prevention plans in relation to the institutional response capacities of local institutions, and (2) Based statistical information characterizing the municipalities, an index of recruitment prevention was developed that involved the magnitude of victimization, recruitment and the institutional capacity to contain the risk. Relevant quantitative and qualitative information from the last four years was identified, and an estimation of recruitment by victimizing act according to year of occurrence, gained from these sources: Victims Unit, ICBF disengagement trends, statistical municipal characterizations, held by the National Planning Department and the SUIN information system, recruitment prevention plans from 54 prioritized municipalities, matrix of institutional services offered by CIPRUNA, early alert reports from the Office of the Ombudsman, and identification National Planning Department social programs in target municipalities.

This resulted in production of two technical documents. The first is a qualitative analysis of prevention actions according to categories of risk, threat, vulnerability, opportunity, focus of the institutional response and presence of social program. The second is a quantitative analysis of indicators of the occurrence of the victimizing act of recruitment and victimization by other forms of violence, percentage of the population between 0 and 17, and institutional capacity, based on which an index of forced recruitment and utilization of CH&A was developed. This index is calculated for the entire country, with the aim of serving as an instrument for use in the medium and long term to identify institutional capacities to respond to risks of recruitment (*See Annex 13*).

This analysis facilitated a number of conclusions:

- **543 municipalities** have generated effective actions from 2011-2014 to contain recruitment risks, including the 54 municipalities jointly prioritized by CHS and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.
- **571 municipalities** register a low level of recruitment risks, but also a low level of institutional capacities.
- **58 municipalities** register a high level of institutional capacity and a low level of risks
- **50 of the 54 municipalities** prioritized by CHS and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, and which all now have prevention plans, register some type of positive effectiveness in their prevention actions given that the municipality has increased its institutional capacities and/or risks of recruitment have diminished, as a result of the actions carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS.



Finally, it was agreed that the analytical document on effectiveness of actions would be developed into a more graphically designed version but kept as an internal document of the CHS program, while the recruitment prevention index would be published and shared with various different entities responsible for preventing the violations of rights of CH&A, specifically prevention of recruitment and utilization.

Project: *Analysis of the participation of minors in illegal armed groups in justice and peace processes, prioritized with macro-criminality patterns*

In the previous quarter, an analysis was carried out of child recruitment related sentences handed out between December 2011 and August 2015 by the Justice and Peace Tribunals of Bogotá and Medellín. Analysis was also carried out on those who entered an illegal armed group as a minor and the treatment of this issue in processes prioritized based on macro-criminality patterns that have been carried out by these Tribunals. This information was used to construct a matrix to reconstruct the information and facts pertaining to child recruitment. During the quarter, this information on judicial treatment of CH&A was organized, systematized and analyzed in a final document, “Children and adolescents involved in the armed conflict in Colombia: Treatment in the Justice and Peace Special Criminal Court.” This investigative work aims to reconstruct the judicial progress made and in this way increase visibility of the contextual elements in which the crimes occurred and the profiles of those who joined the group when they were minors (*See Annex 14*).

Project: *Methodological route and interaction model to establish a strategy for creating protective environments based on the use of new technologies and a love of reading among CH&A*

For this project, developed with the Rafael Pombo Foundation, actions in the last quarter involved the gathering of information a “state of the art in hypertext” (documentary logbook) to track production of written and audiovisual materials on protective environments, reading, ICTs and post-conflict. During the quarter, workshops were held in the targeted areas of Bogotá, Villavicencio and Medellín (previously Ibagué) to implement some of the methodologies of a Pedagogy of Sensitivity together with efforts to promote a love of reading and use of new technologies to strengthen protective environments for high-risk and vulnerable CH&A. These workshops included piloting of “Reading for Peace Kits” involving sets of tablets that are set up with a variety of useful applications to promote reading and artistic creation. A large number of these Kits were acquired to support local work in peacebuilding and creation of protective environments. Based on results and conclusions of the activities and collection of related documents, a methodological route and interaction model was developed to replicate the initiatives in other contexts, keeping in mind that projects will also need to be adapted to specifics of each local context.

Project: *Development of a mobile application for trafficking in persons focused on prevention and assistance that contains a section with information for children*

This project developed an online application for human trafficking focused on prevention and assistance, including a section with information for children, developed jointly by ICBF, Ministry of the Interior and IOM’s CHS Program and Trafficking Program. The application uses new technology to better provide information to the community as a prevention strategy and enable individuals to report cases of presumed victims of trafficking to the Ministry of the Interior. The application was made fully available to the community, civil society organizations and other relevant entities through the GOC’s anti-trafficking website (www.stapp.com.co), along with a children’s portal (www.stapp.com.co/ninos). This was shared with the committee to fight trafficking in



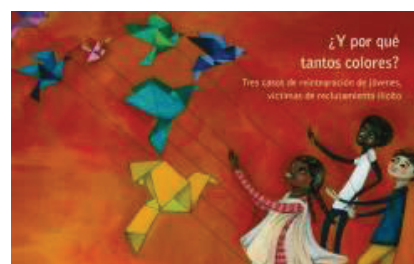
persons in Caldas and Risaralda as a way to help prevent trafficking through technological channels (based on findings of the study that found these to be the main means of attracting victims).

Project: Pilot of the “Monitoring and identification mechanism for non-institutional disengagements” to support the construction of non-repetition measures (Active Search)

This project supported development of monitoring and identification mechanisms or “active search” for those CH&A who do disengage from illegal armed groups but do not enter into institutional assistance processes. This project was concluded during the reporting period through a focus in three areas. First, the project **approached and built trust with institutions** to obtain information on the local context and dynamics related to recruitment and use, identifying specific territorial elements and assessing limited institutional capacities for responding to potential cases of disengagement or threats of recruitment and utilization. An identification was made of the relevant public, private and community institutions at municipal and departmental levels who had information or capacities for responding to potential cases and to help build a **network to monitor dynamics** associated with violations of rights of CH&A. This network was created and strengthened by identifying actors responsible for or with capacities for registering, assisting and following up on cases, as well as the limitations of each and their needs for technical assistance. As a result, recommendations were produced based on a survey of the involved actors as well as relevant theories, techniques and methodologies, in order to better harmonize and adapt the national recruitment prevention policy and implementation of prevention routes. This monitoring network has been agreed upon and appropriated to varying degrees. Finally, **case management assistance** was provided to support institutional responses to cases of recruitment and identified non-institutional disengagement of CH&A.

Project: And why so many colors? Three cases of reintegration of youth who were victims of recruitment

The final product, a book entitled “And why so many colors? Three cases of reintegration of youth who were victims of recruitment,” was published during the quarter. This book aims to share the voices of youth who left an illegal armed group and have taken different paths and routes, rhythms and movements, toward reestablishment of rights, reintegration and reparations. The first chapter explains the guiding concepts and methodology, which takes a highly qualitative approach focused on the meaning provided by each subject. The experiences of each route taken by those who have disengaged from an illegal armed group are explained in the second, third and fourth chapters, each with a different geographical focus and different sort of reintegration experience (societal, community-based or institutional): (1) Community-based reintegration in indigenous reservations in Toribio (Cauca), (2) Reintegration as part of the negotiations between the State and paramilitary groups in Necocli (Antioquia), and (3) Institutional route in Bogota (ICBF and ACR). In total, 300 copies were printed, to be shared at national and local levels with ICBF, ACR and the Victims Unit.



The publication has particular relevance in a context of efforts to achieve a negotiated end to the armed conflict. It draws attention to the need to give visibility to CH&A who recruited, without doing harm, and to the need for a formal and tailored approach to their ‘liberation’ from the war. It also calls for a robust reception that opens the path to restoration and reparation of their rights, and to a promising reintegration, that treats them as active agents and promotes their capacities and freedoms, while helping build active citizens and conditions for peace and reconciliation (*See Annex 15*).

Project: Book: “I want peace, reconciliation and a country full of love!”

Under this project, CHS supported development of a book together with the Office of the High Commissioner for

Peace (OACP) and the Source of Peace Association (*Asociación Fuente de Paz*). The book gather testimonies and quotes from CH&A who participated in workshops to share progress and challenges in the peace process that is underway in Havana. Based on activities carried out, the opinions and proposals of participants were collected, regarding the aspects of their communities that they do not like and what they propose to resolve problems that they observe in their daily lives. The book was developed with a close link between texts and photos. Once the book was printed, a launch event was held to which strategic partners were invited who work on issues of CH&A and peacebuilding in Colombia.

of analyses and forums held (Indicator 10)

Progress made: During the quarter, 17 publications were developed (1 on rapid impact projects, 1 case study, 1 on Law 1719, 1 on land restitution, 1 on restorative justice, 1 by the National University's Observatory, 2 systematizations, 1 on trafficking, 1 by the OACP, 4 by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, 4 by ICBF Observatory). ***In total, 185% of the target for FY2015-2016 was achieved (37 against a target of 20).***

5. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Challenges faced included the ongoing peace process, to which CHS continued to adapt to achieve its goals in coordination with strategic government partners. In particular, CHS continued to identify technical and financial resources to help respond to a potential massive disengagement and reintegration of disengaged CH&A while also strengthening and further developing issues associated with peace pedagogy and peace culture in a context of new needs concerning reconciliation social reconstruction. Finally, as this was the last period of implementation of the CHS Program, efforts also focused on ensuring systematization of experiences and sustainability plans so that local partners can continue to implement and carry forward the progress achieved under the program.

6. Priorities for the Next Quarter

The program implementation period ended on December 31, 2015. In the following months, CHS will complete the established process approved by USAID to ensure an effective close-out. This will include a final narrative reporting covering the entire implementation period, to be submitted to USAID for review by March 30, 2016.

7. Conclusions

CHS concluded activities together with **ICBF** under the joint work plan, with particular focus on the implementation of community-based reintegration models. With **ICBF** and the **Victims Unit**, CHS also concluded implementation of the Participation Protocol for CH&A victims. The process was concluded to transfer the Meaningful Reparations Toolbox to professional teams from ICBF, the Victims Unit and ACR.

In terms of prevention activities, CHS worked with **CIPRUNA's** Technical Secretariat to conclude the monitoring of implementation of prevention plans with 8 monitored in the quarter for a total of 27 plans monitored. Technical assistance was also provided to departmental and local government agencies to ensure that the plans are included within prevention and protection policies and consolidated within the new government agendas. CHS also concluded work efforts with **SENA** and **Ministry of Education**. CHS also concluded support to the Ombudsman's Office and the Inspector General's Office.

Peace pedagogy activities continued during the quarter on a project on a variety of restorative justice, social and educational inclusion, peace education and cultural entrepreneurship projects. As for **knowledge management**, activities continued to support the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical

Secretariat, as well as two technical roundtable events and a number of other projects.

Challenges included the peace process, to which CHS continued to adapt to achieve its goals in coordination with strategic government partners. As this was the last period of implementation of the CHS Program, efforts also focused on ensuring systematization of experiences and sustainability plans. The program implementation period ended on December 31, 2015. In the next quarter, CHS will complete the established close-out process approved by USAID to ensure an effective close-out. This will include a final narrative reporting covering the entire implementation period, to be submitted to USAID for review by March 30, 2016.

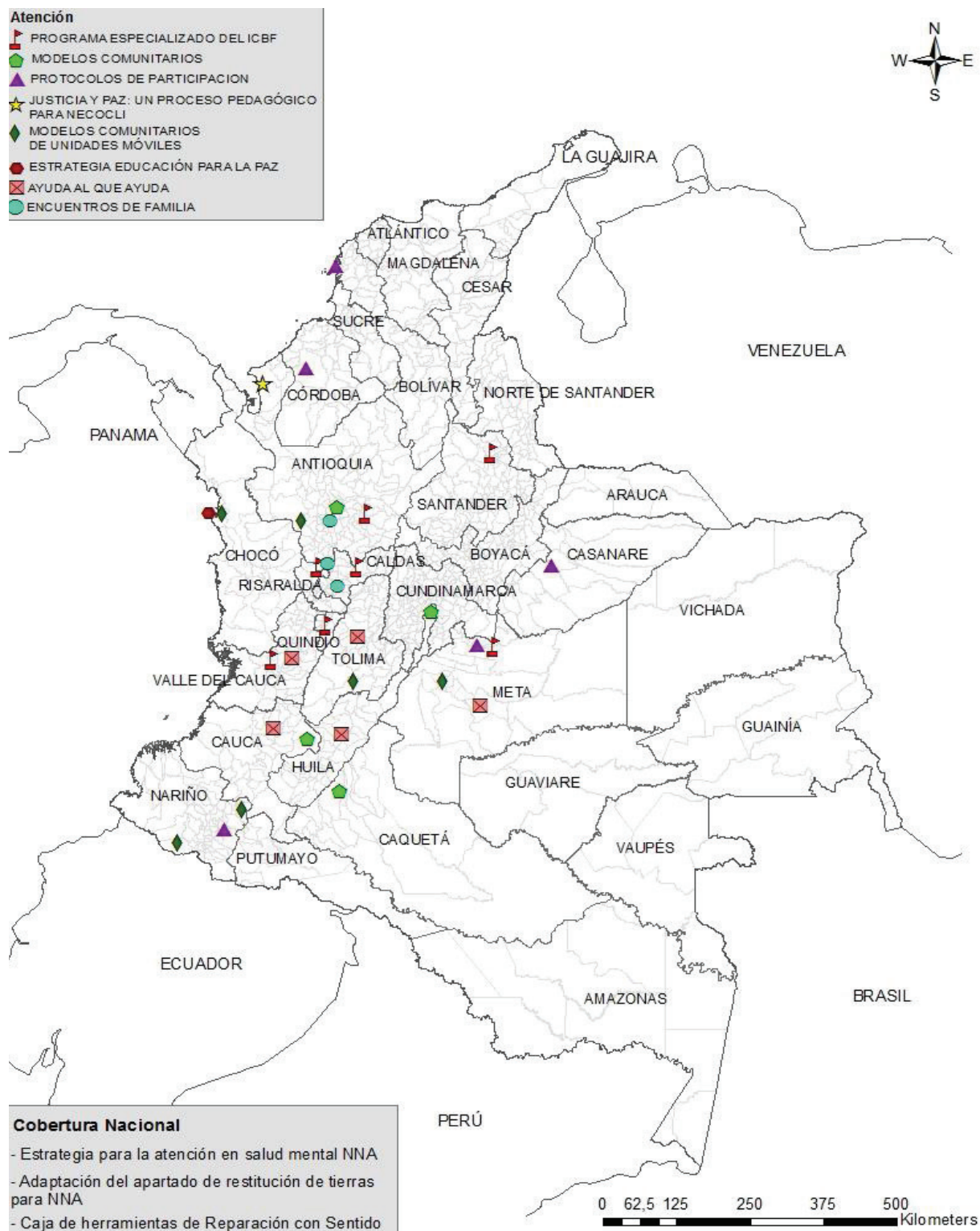
9. Annexes

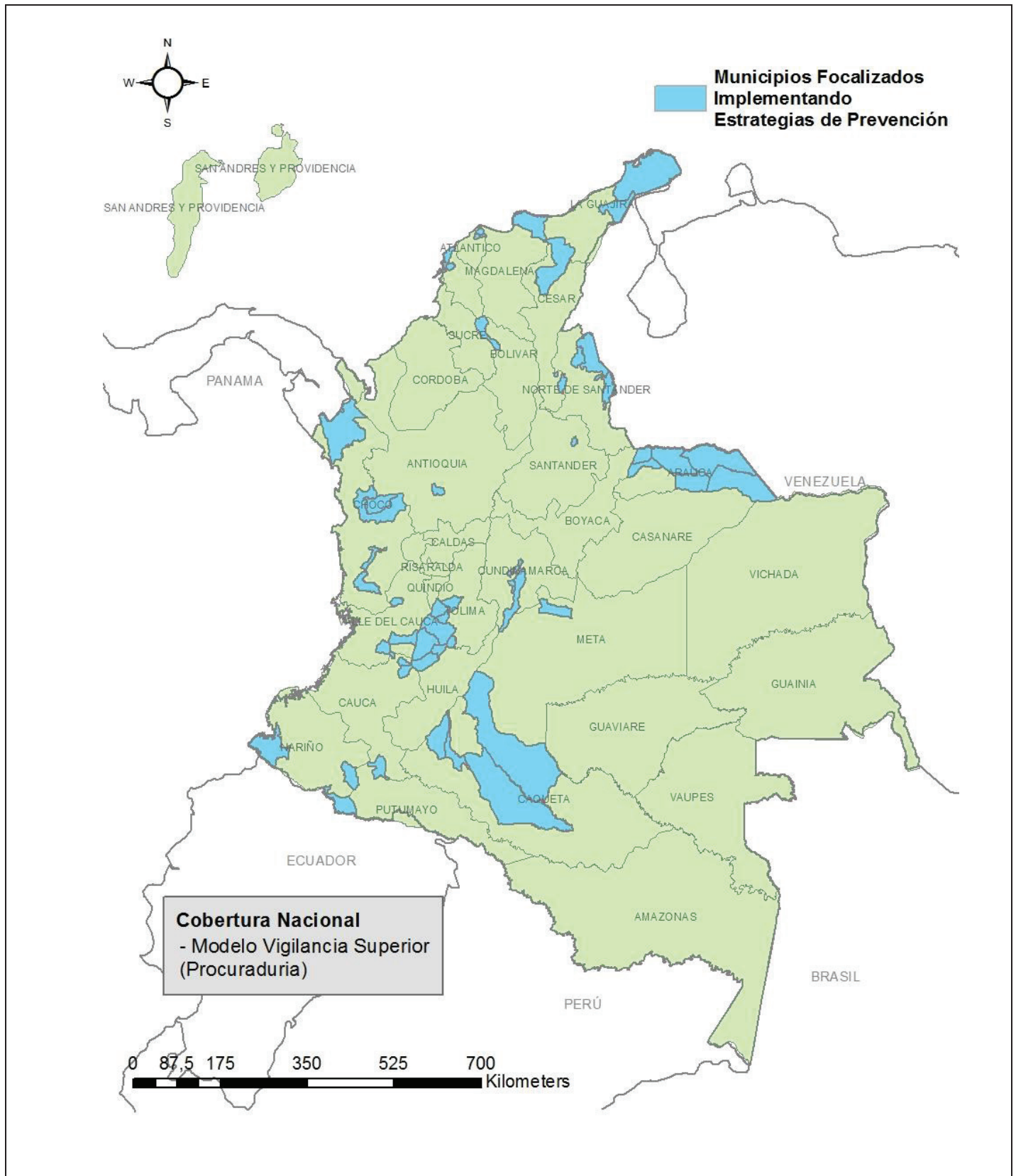
- Annex 1 List of Beneficiaries
- Annex 2. Guides mental health recommendations
- Annex 3. Educational and Land Restitution adaptation
- Annex 4. Repair Toolbox with Sense
- Annex 5. Systematization Casa Francisco Esperanza.
- Annex 6. PANDI Reports
- Annex 7. Restorative Justice Book
- Annex 8. Kitpaz – RedPapaz
- Annex 9. Publications Colombian Family Welfare Institute Observatory
- Annex 10. Publications Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents CIPRUNNA Observatory
- Annex 11. Rapporteurs and publications of technical workshops
- Annex 12. Master CD Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica
- Annex 13. Impact Prevention Plans.
- Annex 14. Publication National University Observatory.
- Annex 15. Publication Case Studies
- Annex 16. Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3
- Annex 17. Life Stories

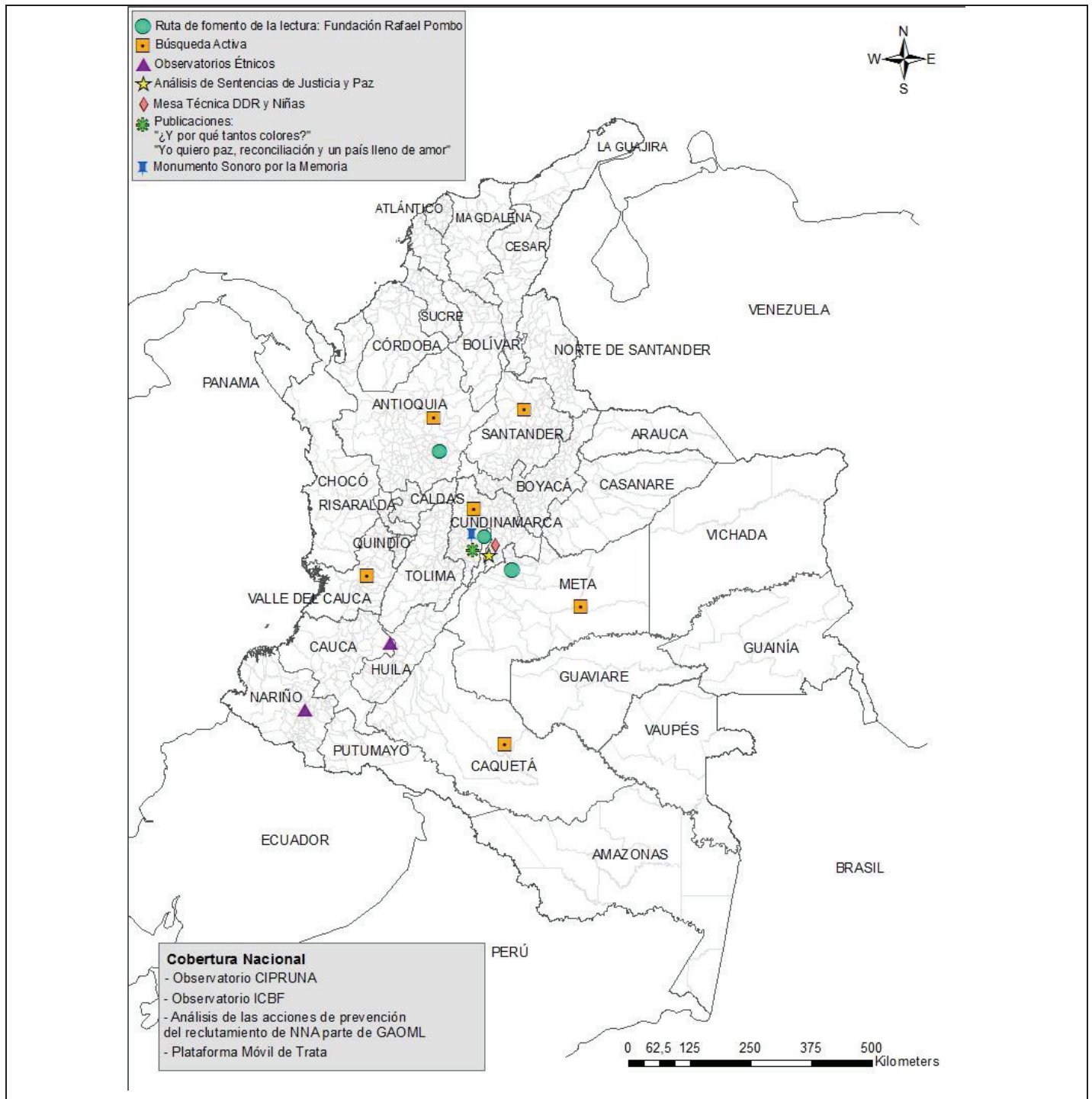
Annex 1 – List of Beneficiaries

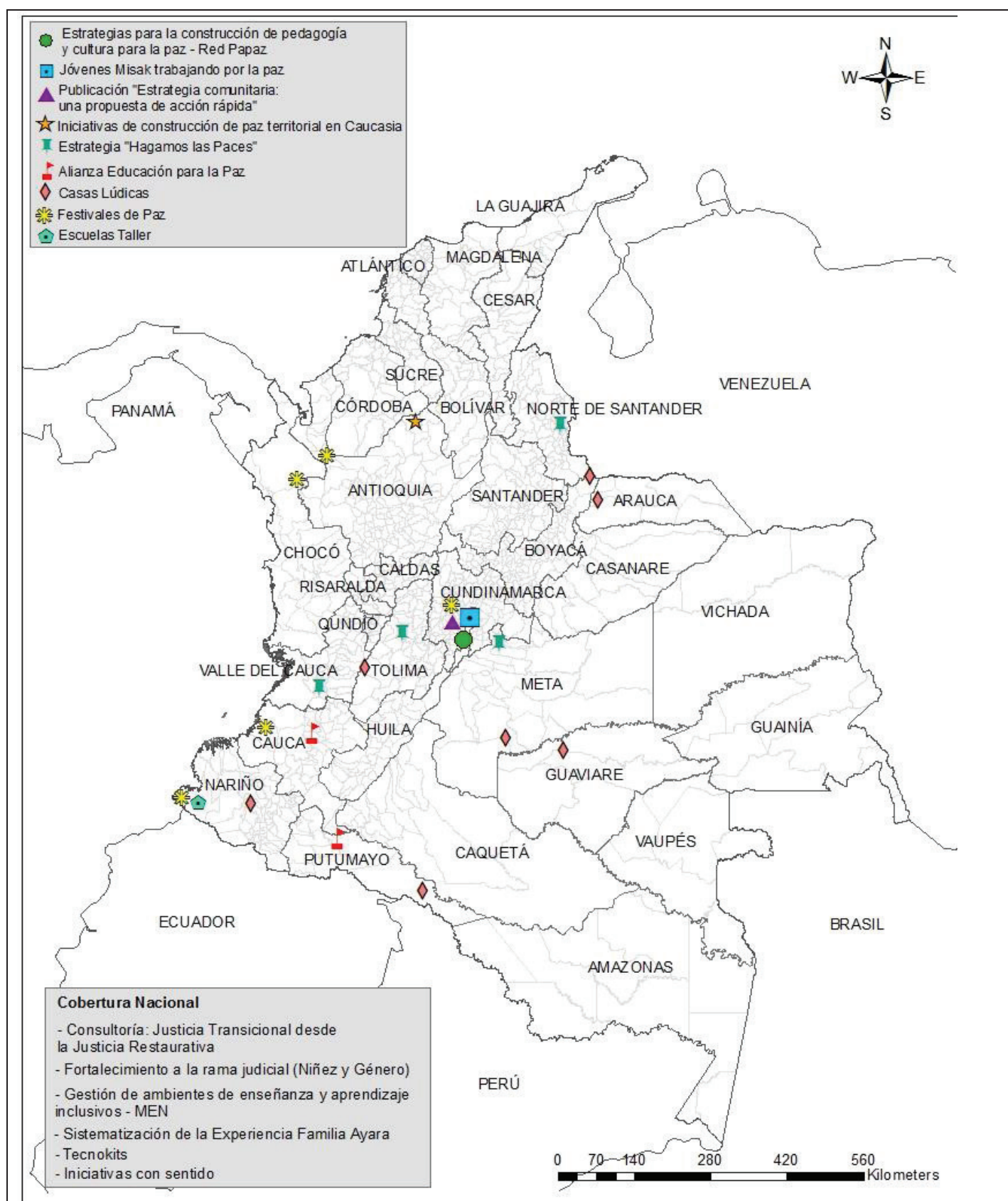
Código	Nombre	Responsable	Lugar	Etnia				Docente	Beneficiarios Trimestre OCTUBRE - DICIEMBRE 2015				Total	Acumulado Total	Acumulado NNA	
				Afro	Indígenas	Otros	Personas en Comunidad		Niños-Niñas	Miembros ONGs	Funcionarios Públicos	Hombres				Mujeres
NAJ-860	ANUC	Gloria Panesso	Nocaima	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	
			Medellin	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0
			Lelantías	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0
			Armero	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0
			Maritiquá	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	0
			TOTAL	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	155	0
			Medellin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
			Bogotá	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
			Manizales	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
			Riosucio	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0
FED-0087	SANTICH Producciones - Taller de fortalecimiento a operadores	María Fernanda Revelo	Popayán	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
			San Andrés de Villavieja	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0
			Armenia	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
			Caill	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0
			TOTAL	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	66	0
			Salgar	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	148	143
			TOTAL	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	148	143
			Colón	0	0	51	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	0
			Cumbal	0	0	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	0
			Cumbal	0	0	118	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	118	0
FED-0089 - NAI-856	Ruta de prevención y atención de NNA migrantes, en riesgo o víctimas de explotación laboral y explotación sexual en la frontera Colombo ecuatoriana.	María Fernanda Revelo	Ipiates	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	0	
			Pasto	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
			TOTAL	0	0	137	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137	0
			Medellin	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0
			Cúcuta	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	0
			Popayán	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	0
			TOTAL	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	139	0
			El Tablón - Nariño	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0
			TOTAL	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0
			Medellin	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0
FED-0130	Implementación de iniciativas de reconciliación Juvenil a través de los PPP con enfoque de Sentido	María Fernanda Revelo	Popayán	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	
			Santander de Quilichao	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
			Yopal	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
			Paz de Arcipuerto	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
			Villanueva	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
			Buenaventura	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
			TOTAL	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0
			Armerita	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
			TOTAL	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	0
			El Castillo	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	0
Convenio No. 340	Fortalecimiento de la Estrategia de Emprendimiento Juvenil a través de los PPP con enfoque de Sentido	Gloria Picón	Cumaribo	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	117	0	
			Inírida	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0
			Puerto Santander	0	0	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	661	0
			Villa del Rosario	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0
			TOTAL	0	0	882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	882	882	0
			Zulia	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
			Saravena	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0
			TOTAL	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	82	0
			Medellin	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0
			TOTAL	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0
FED-0104	Gastronomía Monpox	Montica Ochosa	Monpox	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	
			TOTAL	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			El Bagre	27	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0
			TOTAL	27	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0
			Ocaña	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	0
			TOTAL	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	0
			Totibío	0	0	1290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1290	1290	0
			TOTAL	0	0	1290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1290	1290	0
			Bogotá	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52	0
			TOTAL	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52	0
NAJ-853	Fundación Challenger	Gloria Panesso	Caucasia	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	
			TOTAL	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0
			Totibío	0	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	443	0
			TOTAL	0	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	443	0
			Montería	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0
			TOTAL	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0
			Timbiquí	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	0
			TOTAL	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	0
			Carmen del Tuquerre	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	113	0
			TOTAL	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	113	0
FED-0164	Tiempo de Juego	Gloria Panesso	Tumaco	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
			TOTAL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
			San José del Chaparral	0	0	10	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0
			TOTAL	0	0	10	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0
			Vista Hermosa	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0
			TOTAL	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0
			Cortul	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0
			TOTAL	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0
			Castaño	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0
			TOTAL	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0
FED-0090	Casas Ildicas	Andrea Pombo	San Bernardo	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
			TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
TOTAL TRIMESTRE				604	2360	2336	8	4232	837	12	2649	5485	2503	5485		

Annex 16 Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3









- Estrategias para la construcción de pedagogía y cultura para la paz - Red Papaz
- Jóvenes Misak trabajando por la paz
- Publicación "Estrategia comunitaria: una propuesta de acción rápida"
- Iniciativas de construcción de paz territorial en Cauca

Annex 17. Life Stories

Assistance component:

The real meaning of reconciliation

Since Esther was born and until she was 14, she only knew a life amidst armed conflict. Today, after a reestablishment of rights process and after having supported victims of the armed conflict through work that she carried out with discipline and commitment, she says that she now knows the real meaning of the word reconciliation.

When she was younger, her neighbors, family members and friends were part of one armed group or another, it was the way to get along and survive. The children in her town, once they were between 7 and 11 years of age, either had to join an armed group or flee to another town – or even another country. Esther fell for the promises of schooling, salary and security for her family, and she joined the ranks of one of the groups.

After only a few months, fulfilling her assigned task of supporting comrades who had to take the life of another person, she felt the pain of the others and from that moment she was never the same. “In that moment I understand that this was not life, but I had nowhere to go, until one day the army carried out an ambush in the camp where I was and I fled for a week, drinking only water, until I ran into the Army,” she says.

Esther spent three years in the group. At 14 years, she began entered the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program, which has received technical and financial support from USAID and IOM since 2011.

In the Program, Esther received psychosocial assistance and was able to reestablish contact with her family even though she couldn’t return to her town, and she was able to finish school and start a university program in Social Work. She also began to set up what would later become her own home.

Today, at 28 years old and 10 years after she entered the Program, she recalls “the Program meant for me true freedom and started me thinking about an understanding of real reconciliation. I say it started because it is only now, only after working with other youth like me at a counseling center and now on a project as a consultant for an international organization, that I feel that I finally reconciled because I now truly support peace building and because I spend time with youth who years ago were my “enemies,” and because I help prevent other children from experiencing what I went through,” she explains.

She leads, together with women victims of sexual violence and other disengaged youth who have completed the ICBF program, the implementation of community-based models drawing on the experiences, proposals and initiatives of victims with the goal of promoting the *comprehensive reparations processes that are needed for rebuilding the social fabric and promoting reconciliation* in the communities, in a search for a way to ensure social inclusion of children and adolescents who have disengaged from an armed group and prevent future recruitment.

Today, Esther’s two children are her main motivation. She fights every day so that they have a stable present and future, surrounded by love. She adds that, “although I love my work, it matters more if it is time to return to my home if something from the community there needs me. What I am doing is to work for victims of conflict, but also with them and with children and adolescents who are vulnerable, just as I was. We do many activities with them so they can understand the risk of joining the violence and so that they, their families and their teachers understand that they have options and ways to prevent this from happening.”

Esther concludes that “this is life, what I am now living. A life in which I dream of finishing my studies and seeing my children graduate with the loving support of their mother.”

Prevention component:

“My option for keeping away from risks”

Franklin is the fifth of 10 children of a humble family in Antioquia. When he was old enough to go to school, he soon saw how studying and progressing was a complicated challenge in a municipality with only one school that provides classes a few days a month. An opportunity at the Workshop School of Bogota drastically and positively changed the course of his life.

At 17 years of age, being displaced by violence and living in Chocó, he was identified by the community as a disciplined youth and a great desire to succeed. At the same time, Franklin daily saw his peer choose one of the three alternatives that youth there had: join an illegal armed group that offered money and the chance to study, which was not true; seek their luck in another city; or stay and hope for a chance to earn a wage one or two days a week in order to survive.

A community leader offered him a place at the Workshop School of Bogota, and without much thought he started his trip to the capital city. The Workshop School, which received technical and financial support from USAID and IOM, is committed to training and improving the conditions of vulnerable youth from urban areas with high incidence of poverty.

In Bogota and other cities, the Workshop School offers job training in traditional fields such as carpentry, cooking, artisanal paper and construction, with a focus on the connection between learning and doing, and on self-awareness, autonomy and self-determination as essential elements in the development of job skills. The aim is that this approach provides the country with youth who can impact the necessary change to improve the country's cultural and productive competitiveness.

The cold weather, solitude and disorientation did not shake the spirit of this young man. He studied with dedication and heart, as he himself affirms. In the course of his studies, and now far away from his municipality, he again experienced the lack of opportunities of his municipality. His mother did not receive adequate medical care, and when she was transferred to another city her health was so weak that she died.

Franklin found the courage to continue and soon after graduated as a Construction Technician. As this young man has always stood out in his performance as a student at the Workshop School, he was offered a position to monitor and support the instructors and professors in the classes.

The challenge has been very gratifying for Franklin; he not only continues to learn but his life has also been changed by being able to help vulnerable youth, driven by the desire to help them change their situation. This young man serves as a guide for a group of youth who used to live on the street, who strive to overcome their situation, and in many cases rehabilitate themselves after drug and alcohol consumption. He considers that this work contributes to the building of peace in Colombia.

“It is easy to fall into drugs and alcohol, especially if you are young and far from your hometown. The Workshop not only gave me the opportunity to avoid being recruited by these groups in Chocó, but it is still my work and my choice to keep me away from the risks of gangs, alcohol and drugs,” he explains.

Franklin is today the father of a one-year-old daughter, and together with his wife they strive daily to give her the best possible present and future. As part of his goals, he continues to move up in the School and hopes to one day become an instructor. He also wants to continue studying to obtain a title as Civil Construction Technician.

Although it seems far away, this youth has not abandoned his dream of obtaining a university degree in Information Systems. “I want to be a professional in order to provide a good example for my child and to obtain a better job and ensure that my daughter never faces the needs and situations that my family and I experienced,” he concludes.